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The only High Grade Tyre
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The Bombay Chronicle

PALMER
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Roadster Cover Rs. 8/-
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VOL. XI NO. 41 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1923. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing MS. for the Press, correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.,) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

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DAILY EDITION.

	Local.	Mofussil.
YEARLY	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
HALF-YEARLY ...	,, 16	,, 18
QUARTERLY	,, 8	,, 9
MONTHLY	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

YEARLY ..... Rs. 5 Rs. 6

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AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA.
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Musjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 676.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1889 for the excellence and delicacy of his confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet Balls) of various description and sizes.
BUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halwa or (Viv), (b) Saffroy Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision, with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. Orders will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA
(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers	Tons.
1923		
17th Feb.	KHYBER	9,014
26th ,,	MACEDONIA†	11,080
3rd March	CALEDONIA	7,622
10th ,,	DEVANHA	8,092
17th ,,	CHINA*	7,958
24th ,,	MOREA*	10,911
31st ,,	MANTUA	10,902
7th April	MALWA	10,941
14th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND†	11,430
21st ,,	NARKUNDA†	16,227
28th ,,	MACEDONIA	11,080
5th May	CALEDONIA	7,622
12th ,,	PLASSEY	7,202
19th ,,	MOLDAVIA†	15,800
26th ,,	CHINA	7,958

*Through Steamers from China.
†Through Steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
22nd February	MANULA*	7,261
10th March	PRUTH	5,000
17th ,,	DUMALA	8,441
25th ,,	MATIANA	8,900
31st April	KULBERA	9,100
6th ,,	MANTOLA	8,962
12th May	DUMANA	8,600
20th ,,	MERKARA	8,285

*Cargo vessels only; will not convey passengers.

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO COLOMBO, STRAITS & CHINA.

1923		
24th February	SOUDAN	
3rd March	SICILIA	
31st April	SOUDAN	
31st May	SICILIA	

P. AND O. BOMBAY TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1923.		
9th March	MOLDAVIA	
6th April	MALDERA	Connects at Colombo with S.S. Nyanza for China.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF

Date about	Steamers	Destination.
16th Feby	VARSOVA	Beira via Aden 10-30 A.M.
17th ,,	LINGA	Karachi via K'war
19th ,,	VITA	Karachi via K'war
21st ,,	KANO	East & S. Africa.
22nd ,,	BARJORA	Busra via K'war and Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage for P and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay
P. O. Box 123.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANTS MARINE, LIMITED.
AND
B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. O. Box 163.
Telephone No. 1226.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

Fortnightly sailings between Bombay, Karachi and Calcutta, Burma, calling at Galle, Tuticorin Colombo and other coast ports according to demand.

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing about.
s. s. "Jalatarang"	4300	15th February.
s. s. "Jalapalaka"	7570	25th February.

For freight and other particulars apply to
NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents
SUDAMA HOUSE,
82, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate.

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
Regular Semi-Monthly Service to Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Dep.
Tenyo Maru.	N. Wada.	5845.	13 Feb.	27 Feb.
Moji Maru	Y. Tomioka	3757	17 Feb	28 Feb.
Rangoon Maru	K. Tautsumi	5059	2 March	14 March
Kobun Maru		44 60	7th Mar.	17th Mar
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6088	16 March	30 March

All steamers, equipped with every comforts and fitted with electric lights and fans in every cabin free of charge and wireless telegraphy. A qualified Surgeon and specially trained Chefs carried.

For particulars, apply to—
Y. YOSHIDA, Manager.
NIPPON YUSSEN KAISHA
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
'Phone Nos. 279, 4362. Telegrams "YUSEN."

BANKING

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA
BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE.
Bank Street.
BRANCHES.
Byculla.—Opposite Parsee Statue.
Mandvi.—Abdul Rahman Street.
Sandhurst Road.—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS.—Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 5,000 to a special Savings Bank Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of four per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of four-and-a-half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the special Savings Bank Deposit accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
H. A. DON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANK OF BARODA, LD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	.....	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	.....	Rs. 29,98,636
Reserve Fund	.....	Rs. 19,50,000

HEAD OFFICE.
Mandvi, Baroda.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad Patan and Amreli.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C. I. E., (Chairman.)
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar Esq., B.A., (Sar Suba, Baroda State.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.)
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta Esq., M.A., L.L.B., (Bhavnagar.)
Maganlal H. Kantavala Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.)
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar Esq., B.A. LL.B (Subha, Baroda State.)
Anant Narayan Datar Esq., (Accountant General, Baroda State.)
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVRDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent, or annum. Rates on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THERE IS NOTHING TO EQUAL A CLEAN, nicely pressed suit, turned out by us at Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-8 per suit.
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.,
Dry, French and Chemical Cleaners,
Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO.
INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL
ATTRACTIVE PLANS
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.
AGENTS WANTED.
For particulars apply to:—
THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
RESULT OF 5TH VALUATION.
A BONUS of Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 Sum Assured has been allotted for the Quinquennium ending 1922 on all with Profit Policies.
SURPLUS of over 9½ LACS.
ALLUM, BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD.
(Incorporated in India 1907)
MARTIN & CO. Managing Agents
Insure under an Endowment Policy
The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier.
NO VEXATIOUS CONDITIONS A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
For all particulars and forms apply to W. ST. JOHN CHURCH, Resident Manager, CALCUTTA.
HEAD OFFICE 5/7 Clive St., CALCUTTA OR, BRANCH SECRETARY, EXAMINER PRESS BUILDING, MEDOWS STREET FORT, BOMBAY.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD.
CALCUTTA.
Second Quinquennium Valuaion-Report and commends a Bonus of ½ per cent, on sum assured for each complete year of assurance on Policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund which become claims luring the Quinquennium ending 30th April 1922, after making a Special Reserve of Rupees One lakh Premium Reserve Fund exceeds Rs. 47,00,000.
The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic lines.
Prospectus and forms of Assurance can be sent on application to Head Office or any Branch or Chief Agency Office in India.
S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager.
Bombay Branch.
43, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPIJ.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve funds F42,105,211 £3,508,767
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM
(Holland.)
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:
DUCH EAST INDIES:

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Samarang
Banddoeng	Medan	Soerabaia
Cheribon	Penang	Sole
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djecja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—HORNBY HOUSE, Hornby Road.
D. J. B. VAN LEEUWEN,
Actg. Agents.

INSURANCE

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR LIFE
INSURANCE
ADDRESS ALL YOUR ENQUIRIES TO
M. KANJI & Co.,
GENERAL INSURANCE UNDERWRITERS.
LIFE:—The Manufacturers Life Insurance Co. of Canada.
FIRE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd (India):
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation, Ltd. (Singapore).
The Home Insurance Co. of New York.
MARINE:—The Universal Fire and General Insurance Co., Ltd.
The Netherlands Lloyd Ltd. (Amsterdam).
MOTOR:—The Clive Insurance Co., Ltd.,
The Eastern United Assurance Corporation Limited.
Universal Buildings—4951, Cwasji Patel Street, Fort, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 360.

AHMED S. MOLOOBHOY,
SHIPCHANDLER, CONTRACTOR AND HARDWARE MERCHANT.
DIRECT IMPORTER UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT OF SHIP STORES.
Fuel, Steel, Wire Rope, Corsar Bros, Canvas, High Pressure Packing, "Admiralty" Rubber Stretcher, Gun Metal Valves and Cocks a Speciality.
TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.
OFFICE:—37, Nagdevi Street. WAREHOUSE:— Darukhana, Mazagaon.
Telephone 2457.

PERODONT
(Made in Germany)
ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE.
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay.
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY
Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.
Suit No. 5841 of 1922.

Plaint filed on the 22nd day of December, 1922.

NAVALCHAND MALUKCHAND, residing at Princess Street, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Messrs. DWARKADAS BHAGWANDAS AND CO., carrying on business at Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, Bombay. Defendants.

To

DWARKADAS BHAGWANDAS,
a partner in the defendants' firm.

WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiff has filed a plaint against the defendant firm abovenamed claiming from them a sum of Rs. 4,390-0-6 as per particulars annexed to the plaint with interest thereon and the costs of this suit and you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 12th day of March, 1923, in person or by advocate to answer all material questions relating to this suit and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 12th day of January, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 12th day of January, 1923.
Messrs AMARCHAND AND MANGALDAS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
C15712

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction sale of the deceased Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery's effects such as very old brassware, chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 18th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at the deceased's bungalow at Byculla, Clare Road, opposite Adelphi Chambers, the following:—

Very old brassware, Chinaware, furniture, steel trunks, steel cupboards, various kinds of stools useful to goldsmiths, blacksmiths and carpenters, nicely carved stones, one furnace, one lot valuable books, etc., etc.

Effects of Major T. R. A. G. Montgomery, Bombay Army.

Property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1923.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
No. 65, Hummum Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4883.

AUCTION SALE OF 345 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) at D. Shed Grain Depot Sewree Mazagon Tank Bunder on account of the Insurance Offices concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in Messrs. Ghoso Kabushiki Kaisha Ld. Jetha.

345 Bales High Class stapled Cotton (Akola; Akot: Debai: Murtizapur: Dharwa Motibag: Sailu: Ahmednagar: Senabad: Wardha: Jalna, specially selected and purchased by the representatives of Messrs. Ghoso Kabushiki Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 446 BALES HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 19th February, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at K. Shed Grain Depot Sewree Mazagon Tank Bunder on account of the Insurance offices concerned the following slightly damaged Cotton salved from the late fire that occurred in Messrs Toyo Menka Khaisha Ld. Jetha.

About 446 Bales High Class Stapled Cotton (Berar and Khandesh) specially selected and purchased by the representatives of Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED CARGOES OF THE BOMBAY PORT TRUST DOCKS.

In accordance with Section 64 of the Bombay Port Trust Act of 1879, and as from time to time amended and under instructions from the Bombay Port Trust Docks Manager, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 29th February, 1923, at 2 p.m. at the Sale Warehouse, Alexandra Dock, opposite No. 2 Shed, the following goods:—

Tiles, C. I. Pipe, Steel Bars, Confectionery, Plates, Sugar samples, Kegs empty, Plates; Machinery, broken Jars, Firebricks, Tubes, Steel Rail, Advg. Matters, Raisins, Hoop Iron, Carriage Parts, Loose Anchors, Sockets, Box P. Effects, Crucibles, Bend Pipe, Iron Bars, Toys, 3 bags googar, empty casks Medicine, Nitrate of Soda, Electric Machinery, samples of Cement, Glass Globes, Cast Steel Files, Loose quantity of Rly. Sleepers.

Loose quantity of sand lying at Lakri Bunder and East Scantling Wharf.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

129, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALE TO-DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Apollo Furnishing Company Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1923, at 2-30 p.m (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Colaba Causeway next to Apollo Furnishing Co., one large lot of rich and best make plated ware, such as, large and small cruets with 4 and 6 bottles, table dessert, and tea spoons and forks, large and small entree dishes soup tureens, trefoil dishes, butter pots, jam pots, sweet stands, fruit stands, epergnes fish eaters, ice pails with tongs muffiniers, saltcellars, hot water curry dishes Luncheon dishes, egg frames, dinner gongs, tantalus liquor frames, a large lot of spoons, pickle frames, salad bowls, large and small tea sets etc., etc.

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE EMERALD BEAD NECKLACE.

Under instructions from the Industrial Bank of Western India Ltd. and Javeri Purshotamdas Chimanlal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 17th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms on account and risk of Javeri Maganbhai Dharamchand.

1 very valuable emerald bead necklace of 43 emerald and about 210 rattis.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 17th inst. at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by public auction at their rooms the quantity of Grey and coloured piece-goods etc.

By order of the Banks concerned.

117 Cases chequered head wire Nails of assorted sizes each 1 cwt.

19 Casks sulphur colours each 56 lbs.

By order of Mr. Pesumal Harbhagwandas and on account and risk of Dwarka Motor Car Co. (in insolvency).

85. Motor Car tyres of different sizes by Almas Prowodink Riga Russia, Varving from 760 by 90 to 915 by 105.

AT 2-30 P. M. (S. T.)

1 Second hand rubber tyred Canoe Victoria.

1 Second hand rubber tyred Palanquin office Shigram.

1 Second hand rubber tyred English Brougham.

1 Second hand rubber tyred Vis-a-Vis.

1 Waler horse in harness.

1 Arab horse.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE DIAMOND, PEARL, RUBY, GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Suit No. 2017 of 1921.
Sir Thomas Strangman, Arbitrator.
Kissondas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.
vs.
Gordhandas Tribhowandas Mangaldas.

Under instructions from Messrs. Payne & Co., Solicitors, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, very valuable diamond, pearl, ruby, gold and silver ornaments, such as pair of diamond bangles and necklaces, chakel set with diamonds, Hanuman set with diamonds and rubies, diamond nose ring with rubies, Ruby bangles, pearl raifals and bangles, mangal sutar of pearls, noserings of pearls and rubies, diamond butterfly, necklace of pearls, muffchain of pearls, diamond bracelets, big diamond ring, pair of diamond earrings, mala of pearls of 2 string gold sanklas, bangles, muffchain, gold rings buttons and links, watches and watch-chain, gold earring with big diamond, diamond earrings with emeralds.—Silverware Attardan, candlestands, gulabdam, Jugs, lotas vatis, Khumchas, Thalis, plates, coffee and tea pots, sugar basins spoons and forks, belts etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the administration of the late Mr. Pirozshaw Sorabji Contractor Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T) sell by Public Auction at Sorab House, Ormiston Road, opposite Tramway stable Colaba Causeway. The very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, such as dining table, chairs, side boards, cup-boards carpets, chinese carved large cabinets, carved wall ornaments, one cottage piano combined with pianola-glass door, book cases mirror almayrahs, chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, wooden bedstead, one made to order roll top writing table, silver cabinets teapoys, electric lamps, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH FEBRUARY 1923 AT 10-30 A.M. (S.T) at TYEB TERRACE, WALKESHWER ROAD OPPOSITE THE GOVERNMENT GATE.

Very valuable and handsome made to order teak and blackwood household furniture rich glass and crockeryware best platedware, dining table arm and without arm chairs, side board and dumb waiters rich carpets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, rich cabinets, table ornaments electric table and hall lamps and fans, cottage piano, single and double bedsteads, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash hand tables, cloth and gown presses, writing tables, one English enamelled bath tub, book stands, glass door book cases, roll top tables suite of sofas and chairs, reclining sofas hat stands, soil linen baskets, cane furniture, Ice box, etc., etc.

The property of Mrs. I Knox and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 72, Medows Street, Fort,
Telephone No. 4927.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES GREY LONGCLOTH OF EDWARD SASSOON MILL.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will under instructions from Sheth Gokaldas Damodar and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Thacker Mathradas Dwarkadas, sell by Public Auction to-day FRIDAY, the 16th February, 1923, at 2-30 p. m. (S.T.) at Mulji Jaitha Market, near the gate of Dharamdaj Gulley:—

Bales.	No.	Prices	Inc.	yds.	lbs.	Oz.
16	M311	50	33	37½	6	3
25	M411	50	35	37½	6	9
25	M511	50	37	37½	6	11
20	M611	50	39	37½	7	5
14	M711	50	41	37½	7	11

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI, & CO.,
Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

9, Dean Lane near Hummum Street,
Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 5152.

SALE TO COMMENCE AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Auction Sale of decent household furniture by well-known makers; Sliding Dining Table, Sideboard, Calimet Gramophone with specially selected Records, Sheraton Styled Handsome Silver Show Case, Cabinet, Palmstands, Ice Box, Full Iron framed Cottage Piano by John Brimsead, Chesterfield's Very Rich Platedware Glassware, Crookery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, Carpets, etc., etc.

On TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1923, at the Telegraph Quarters 2nd. floor, near Queen Victoria's Statue, Esplanade Road. Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich furniture, comprising of silding Dinnig Table Wimbridge's Sideboard, Dinner Waggon, Dumbwaiters, Tea Tables, Roberts pattern Handsome Silver Show and Cabinet, Chesterfield Sofas and Easy Chairs to match, Carved Cashmere Table, Brass Top Centre Table, Cabinet Gramophone with specially selected English Records, Iron framed Cottage Piano by John Brinsmead, Tea Tables, Low Arm Chairs, Ladies, Fancy Writing Table, Hatstands, Card Tables, Carpets, Bedroom Furniture, Mirrom Almirahs Teakwood, Clothe and Gown Press, Dressing Table Marble top wash Tables and Toilet set, and Revolving Chairs, Ice Refrigerator glassware, English Crockery, Cutlery, Cooking Utensils, etc,. etc.

Th property of the Telegraph Superintendent, Bombay.

Catalogues will be published and the property is open to view.

MISTRY & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1923.

MEHTA & CO.

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RAILWAY.
25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF TWO VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES SITUATE AT SHAIKH ABDULLA PAKMODIA STREET AND / SHAIKH ABDULLA DOCTOR STREET.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st February, 1923, at 4-30 and 5-30 p.m. (S. T.) respectively, Messrs. MEHTA & Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri Damji Mawji, Chapsi Cooverji, Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal, the Trustees of the Temple of Shri Anantnathji Mataraj the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 25th March 1919 and made between Esofally Jivji Bangliwalla of the one part and the said Messrs. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Damji Mavji, Chamsi Cooverji Khimji Hirji Kayani and Vasanji Sojpal of the other part and on account and at the risk of the said Essofally Jivji Bangliwalla the mortgagor in exercise of the power of sale contained in the said Indenture of Mortgage dated 25th March 1919, the undermentioned valuable properties on the premises:—

FIRSTLY:—Property at Shaikh Abdulla, Pakmodia Street, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement (218) two hundred and eighteen square yards, be the same a little more or less together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and premises erected and built thereon, situate, lying and being at Shaikh Abdulla Pakmodia Street outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2674, New No. 7682, Old Survey No. 1296 and New Survey No. 4511, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under "C" Ward No. 6964 and Street Nos. 69, 71 and 73 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Public Road, on or towards the West by the Government Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Bohra Currimji Hakimji and on or towards the South by the house of Bohra Lookmanji Sullemanji.

SECONDLY:—Property at Shaikh Abdulla, Doctor Street, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground containing by admeasurement one hundred and ninety-four and four-ninth square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being within the Island of Bombay at Shaikh Abdulla Doctor Street, without the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 2832 and 2833 and New No. 9818 and Old Survey Nos. 1010, 1009 and New Survey Nos. 4386 and assessed by the Municipality under "C" Ward No. 7016 and Street Nos. 111 to 115 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by a passage or gutter, on or towards the West by the Public Road, on or towards the North by the house of Ranchhod Bhagwan and on or towards the South by the house of Ghelabhai Khanbhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Lakhamsey Hirji Meisheri, Vakil for the Mortgagees, at his office at Prag Mahal, Dhobi Talao, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 GOLD KUDDAS, 1 DIAMOND RING AND 1 PEARL NECKLACE.

On MONDAY, the 19th instant at 2 p.m. (S T.) Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms at 25, Medows Street, Fort, by order of Seth Poonamchand Karamchand Kotawalla, Pledgee and on account and at risk of Mathuradasji Bagde of Bikaner.

2 Gold Kuddas tolas 56¾ and 7 Vals.

1 Diamond Ring about 5 Rutties.

1 Pearl Necklace of 2 strings containing 160 Pearls, 8 Emeralds and 9 rubies.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 PEARL STRINGS AND 7 PEARLS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Zaveri Bazar opposite Mumbadevi Temple by order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned parties.

On account and at the risk of Seth Krishanlal Trikamdas.

3 Pearl strings each containing 75 Pearls

1 Pearl string 76 Pearls.

On account and at the risk of Seth Jivanchand Dharamchand.

4 Pearls loose.

3 Pearls in three separate strings.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th Feb. 1923.

AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.
"LOVE WATCHES"
featuring
CORINNE GRIFFITH.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

DIRECTION: MADAN THEATRES Ltd.
TO- NIGHT AT 9-30 p. m.
Bandman's Eastern Circuit Ltd.
presents
THE COMPTON COUTT'S COMEDY CO.
IN
"WINDOWS"
Booking at Rose and Co. up to 6 p.m. After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

EMPIRE THEATRE

Direction: MADAN THEATRES, LD.
TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p. m.
"CHOQUETTE AND HER ACE"
featuring
THE PRINCE OF COMEDIANS
"WIFFLES."

EMPRESS THEATRE

Direction MADAN THEATRES, LTD.
TO-DAY at 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
OUR SURPRISE SERIAL
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
"THE GREAT REWARD"
featuring
FRANCIS FORD
and
ELLA HALL
in 15 Smashing Episodes.
THIS WEEK
THE FIRST THREE EPISODES.
AND BY SPECIAL REQUEST
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN HIS LATEST COMEDY
"THE IDLE CLASS."

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents
MAHA NANDA
A Social photoplay
produced by
Hindoostan Film Co.
Under the
SUPERVISION OF MR. PHALKE
the famous artist of Krishna Janma.
SEE how the evolution of a concubine progresses.
A MAGNIFICENT, FLAWLESS PICTURE.

ALEXANDRA CINEMA

Bellasis Road Byculla
presents
THE SUPER-SERIAL SENSATION OF THE YEAR
The Mysterious Pearl
featuring
Ben Wilson and NEVA GERBER. A serial of Suspense and Thrills with a story the public craves for.
FIRST THREE EPISODES.
Time 5-15, 7, 8-45, 10-30.

OUR NEW PLAY "ARUNODAYA"
BY MR. V. V. BHOLE
will be shortly staged.
Maharastra Natak Mandali
will stage at
BOMBAY THEATRE
AT
GRANT ROAD
NEW PLAY! NEW PLAY!
MAYECHA POOT.
(by Mr. Joshi, author of VICHITRA LILA)
ON
Saturday, 17th Feb. 1923 (9 p. m., Night)
and
Sunday, 18th Feb. 1923 (3-30 p. m. Noon).
Manager.

AMUSEMENTS

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT! FOR THE LAST TIME!
A TOM TERRIS VITAGRAPH PRODUCTION
"TRUMPET ISLAND"
(7 Reels)
A strange story developing terrific situations, told in a graphic fashion, with all the strength of a modern Drama of the most forceful type and all the charm of an old-fashioned fairy tale
The International screen magazine in the Programme.
TO-NIGHT: 5-30; 7; 8-45 & 10-30 P. M. (S. T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
COMMENCING TO-MORROW—SATURDAY!
AN ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY.
Something Startling, Sensational and Smart.
For the First Time in Bombay.
A Grand American Variety Entertainment.
The Programme includes.
SINGING—DANCING—JUGGLING—VENTRILOQUISIM—COMEDY SKETCHES-SLEIGHT OF HAND—INTERPRETATIONS MARIONETTES.
ARRIVALS OF 1923
The Great Magician
MR. PERCY ABBOT
with his Company in Whimsical Wizardry.
LOOK OUT—SATURDAY NEXT
at the
WEST-END CINEMA.
(New Churney Road)

GLOBE CINEMA

SANDHURST ROAD
TO-DAY & THIS WEEK
HINDUSTAN FILM CO,'S
MASTERPIECE
GANESH JANMA
(6 Reels)
AND COMIC.

FORGET-ME-NOT
Messrs. K. D. & BROS., Bombay.
present
in their most comfortable and ventilated Theatre
GLOBE CINEMA
the latest and the best Vitargraph Serial
"FIGHTING FATE"
(Exclusively controlled by Messrs. M. A. RAHIM & Co.)
for the first time in Bombay
featuring
King and Queen of the Stunts
WILLIAM DUNCAN and EDITH JOHNSON
From Saturday 17th February 1923.
Note.—Remember, it is your favourite Firm from whom you got all best treat and pictures, who has taken Globe Cinema and promises to present all latest serials and pictures for the 1st run in Bombay.
Good News Isn't It?

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT——4TH WEEK
Present
Pathe super Serial
THE SEVEN PEARLS
(10 and 12 episodes in 6 Reels)
PATHE GAZETTE
LOOK OUT
Follow the exploits of Elinor Field and Freeman Van Dyke in "THE JUNGLE GODDESS"—the most sensational serial ever filmed. See the hundreds of wild animals; the scores of hair-breadth escapes; the thrills in each of 15 episodes which will literally lift you out of your seat.
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Saturday & Sunday at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

TO-DAY AND THIS WEEK
NOVELTY CINEMA
(GRANT ROAD TRAM TERMINUS)
PRESENTS
MARKANDEYA AVATAR
Note the change in time and rates:—
Sunday 4 Shows:—9 a. m. & 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Wednesday 2 Shows:—5-15 & 7-0, p. m
On other days 4 Shows:—5-15, 7-0, 8-45 & 10-30 p. m.
Saturday, Bank Holidays and Amavasya extra Show:—3-30 p. m.
OUR RATES:—
Box seat Rs. 2. Balcony Re. 1-8.
Reserved Re. 1. 1st class gallery As. 12.
1st class As. 9. Second class As. 7 and
3rd class As 4.
NEXT WEEK
Pathe's super Production.
Count of Monte Cristo

OUR NEW PLAY "LADHAINANTOR"
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
Will Be Shortly Staged
UNDER PUBLIC PATRONAGE
LALITKALADARSHA SANGIT
NATAK MANDALI
Founded by
LATE MR. KESHAVRAO BHONSLE
NEW PLAY OF 3 HOURS
Turungachya. Darat
(On the Threshold of Jail)
BY MR. B. V. VARERKAR
on
SATURDAY the 17th Feb. 1923 at 9 p. m. Sharp (S.T.) and
SUNDAY the 18th Feb. 1923 at 3 p. m. Sharp (S. T.)
at
THE NEW IMPERIAL THEATRE
(Grant Road Tram Terminus)
Plans and Tickets at the Company's Residence in Khetwadi Main Road, Girgaum.
PENDHARKAR AND CHAPEKAR,
Proprietors.

Under the kind patronage of H. H. the Maharaja Sayajirao Gaekwad of Baroda
Gandharv Natak Mandali
GRANT ROAD
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
ON
Saturday 17th Feb. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
MUKANAYAT.
Sunday 18th Feb. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon)
DRAUPADI.
Manager.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.
CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "The Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A thoroughly qualified CINEMA CAMERAMAN for a film producing Company in Calcutta. Apply with testimonials and stating salary expected. Box No. 9017, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6412

WANTED—A competent CABLE JOINTER. Apply with certificates to Messrs. METROPOLITAN-VICKERS ELECTRICAL CO., LTD., Post Box No. 323, Bombay.
A C15701

WANTED—A SOLICITOR as an Assistant in a Firm of Solicitors. Apply Box No. 9029 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6462

WANTED—SMART TRAVELLING AGENTS to Secure Orders for our Cotton Piece-Goods. Apply to M. N. Nair & Sons, Weaving Factory, Calicut.
A R6477

WANTED—STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST Second Class Engineer and Motor Mechanic. Send Copies of Testimonials, stating lowest salary expected, to Box No. 9036 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R6482.

WANTED—Experienced CONTRACTORS to prepare charcoal in kilns of pits from wood furnished by us. Average quantity required—25 tons per day. Apply stating terms to:—MYSORE DISTILLATION & IRON WORKS, BHADRAVATI (MYSORE RYS.)
A R15732

WANTED—An efficient TYPIST for factory office at Kymore in Central Provinces. Quarters provided. Apply personally with testimonials to the CENTRAL PROVINCES PORTLAND CEMENT CO., LTD., Laxmi Building Ballard Road, Fort Bombay.
A C15719

WANTED—A SECRETARY, Assistant Managers, Store-keepers, Clerks, Bill-collectors, Cashiers, Agents, Salesmen and sparetime workers. Apply personally or in writing (enclosing one anna stamp). THE INLAND AND FOREIGN SERVICE SECURING BUREAU, SAYANA BUILDING, 2, LAHOR STREET, BOMBAY.
A R6490

SALARY Rs. 100-230 p. m. in 30 days. We can help you to those salaries. We have done this for others. Learn a GRAND NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS BY POST. Easiest simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Two day's free trial. NO MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 stamps. HAWAID COLLEGE, B. 1. Rawalpindi.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—Airy large OFFICE ROOM with or without furniture in Medows Street, very central, rent moderate. Apply Box No. 9041 Advt Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C R6492

OFFICES AND FLAT TO LET in Elphinstone Circle on the 3rd floor. Apply to DEVKARAN NANJEE & SONS, 17, Elphinstone Circle.
C R6480

TO LET—BLOCKS, GARAGE and open space at New Nagpada. Apply HIRJI GOVINDJI & CO., 82, Baroda Street, Telephone No. 1697.
C R6399

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

ELECTRIC PASSENGER LIFTS supplied and erected at competitive prices by THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO., 80, Homjee Street, Fort, Bombay. Telephone 3825. K3

FOR SALE—Singer's combined hand and foot MACHINE as new value Rs. 190/- sale Rs. 110/- Box No. 9040 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle"
K R6491

FOR SALE—Second hand Heavy PATTERN LATHES 18' by Tangyes and 12' Londons, both self-acting and SCREW CUTTING GAP BED in good order please write to D. J. MASTER, 81, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.
K R6467

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut. (Registered under Act XXI of 1860.) Please apply to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, M.D. (Homoeo.) Principal, for prospectus to learn and secure diplomas of Homoeopathy, Electro-Homoeopathy and Biochemistry.
M R6349

SPORTS.

The Last Day

of the Big Meeting will verify RACING EXPERT'S forecasts.

His Tuesday's Selections contained.

PERFECT DAY, HATCHEL, RED CROSS BOY, DANZIG, STARBOARD, KNIGHT OF CLONMEL: Silver Balm II, Crenides, Bouillotte, Simon's Choise, Margaret Joyce, Silver Streak.

CONSULT HIM FOR NEXT SATURDAY AND WIN.

Post Box 599, G. P. O., BOMBAY.
6466.

WELL KNOWN TIPS. The Nautilus Race Tips by Capt. NEMO. Try this last big meeting Saturday 17th. 3 Winners and 4 places only Rs. 5/- Previous results 80 per cent. Don't fail for this Saturday Tips special. Very good chance for your investment. Available race days only 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. Apply 27, Rope Walk Street, 1st floor behind Rose & Co., Fort.
S 15715

MISCELLANEOUS WANTED

WANTED in running order, two second hand BOGIE PLATFORM WAGONS or CARRIAGE underframes metre gauge, Apply Box No. 9034, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
15717

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

1,000 NEPALI HAND-MADE SILK Comforters, cream colours, size 8 ins. by 70 ins., price Re. 1-15 each. V. P. extra. Apply to DAGA & BROTHERS, Kalimpong
T R6459

UP-COUNTRY FIRM having numerous agencies desires to get in touch with large importers of German fancy goods, notions, jewellery, hardware, etc., for wholesale cash business. Apply Box No. 9028, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
T R6458

KASHMIR TWEEDS pure wool, suit length (7¼ yds. by 24 in.) Rs. 11. Mention shade while ordering. Kashmir pure saffron Rs. 1-14 a tola. Silk embroidered leather hand-bags for ladies Rs. 2-8. Concession to trade. KASHMIR STANDARD TRADING Co., Srinagar.
T R6209

EMPEROR OF ASTROLOGERS.—As famous as any great Indian Astrologer. Simply send time and date of either birth or writing the letter. Annual reading including character and map of heavens—Re. 1/- only. Five Years—Rs. 4/- only. THE ADVANCED ASTROLOGICAL HOME, Kasimkot, Vizag Dt. South India.
T R6456

KASHMIR SUPPLIES—Best DONEGAL TWEEDS of soft natural wool. Choicest designs and selected shades of every colour. Fashionable yet respectable. Satisfaction sure. Suit length (7¼ yards x 24 inches) Rs. 12. Coat length (5 yards) Rs. 9. Makes charming coat. Hand-picked fresh Saffron Rs. 2-12-0 per tola. We supply everything of KASHMIR at competitive prices. KASHMIR SUPPLIES SYNDICATE. Srinagar, Kashmir.
T. R.6326.

PROFESSION

"WHITE LEPROSY."

PERFECTLY CURED in a week's application, failing which price must be refunded. Price Rs. 3/8 per box. Bahar-e-Husu—It removes blotches, pimples, black spots and spots of Small-pox and imparts fascinating and charming beauty. Price Rs. 4 per tin. MANAGER, Maqbool-i-am, Faridi-Dawakhana, No. 65, Darbhanga.
R6357

WHITE LEPROSY.

SURELY CURED IN ONE DAY.

WHITE SPOTS are changed at once on applying 3 times only by its quick marvellous effect. Price returned if not cured. Small tin Re. 3-8, big Rs. 6.

FACE POWDER.—It removes blotches pimples, black spots etc., from the face and imports fascinating complexion and charming beauty. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIR'S GIFTS.—A most successful remedy for destroying the spots of small-pox. Rs. 4/5 per tin.

FAQIRI MEDICAL STORE No. 6. Darbhanga. (Bihar).
R6324

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

REGULATION AND CONTROL OF SKY-SIGNS AND ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC IS DRAWN to Sections 328 and 328A of the City of Bombay Municipal Act which prohibit all persons from erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining without the written permission of the Municipal Commissioner, any sky-signs and advertisements upon any land, trees, poles, tanks, buildings, walls, etc., whether public or private except under certain circumstances specified therein. Any person erecting, exhibiting, fixing or retaining such sky-signs or advertisements without permission is liable on prosecution to a penalty of Rs. 100 under each of the Sections.

Orders have been issued to the Municipal Executive to enforce the observance of this provision of the law.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 7th February, 1923.
C15656

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE NESTLE AND ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras give notice that Mr. B. H. Gara is no longer in their employ.
R.6484.

THE BOMBAY BURMA TRADING CORPORATION, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 400 per share on 100 original shares of Rs. 2,500 each and Rs. 20 per share on 40,000 shares of Rs. 125 each and Rs. 8 per share on 83,990 new shares of Rs. 125 each (Rs. 50 paid up) for the year ended 31st May, 1922, will be paid on and after MONDAY, 5th March, 1923, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Office to the Shareholders whose names stood on the register on 5th February 1923 on production of their share certificates.

For The Bombay Burmah Tradg. Corpn. Ltd.
WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
C15723

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

FROM THURSDAY, February 15, 1923, we will be located at our own premises, 35, NANABHOY LANE, FORT, Entrance from both Hornby Road and Churchgate Street. Telephone No. 1390.

THE INDIAN ENGINEERING CO.
C.15700.

THE MYSORE SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

NOTICE OF AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND AND BONUS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors, by virtue of the power vested in them under the Articles of Association, have determined to pay an interim Dividend of Rs. 5 per share and a Bonus of Rs. 3 per share of Rs. 50, for the half year ending 31st August, 1922.

The Dividend and Bonus will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 26th day of February, 1923, between 12 noon and 3 p.m. on week days, other than Saturdays, and between 12 noon and 1-30 p.m. on Saturdays, on production of the share certificates to those shareholders whose names appear in the Register of Members on the 19th day of February, 1923.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 26th February, 1923, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
N. SIRUR & CO.
Registered Office,
Henshaw's Buildings,
9, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.
14th February, 1923. C15722

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 1305 of 1920.

LAXMIDAS KAWJI TAIRSEE ..... Plaintiff
vs.
YESHWANT GOPINATH NARWEKAR ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the decree absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 12th day of December, 1921, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his office in the Court House on FRIDAY, the 16th day of February, 1923, at the hour of Five o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those pieces or parcel of lands situate, lying and being at Adne and Bhatane, Bassein Taluka, Sub-District of Agashi, District Thana, and bearing Survey No. as under:—

Names	Entry No.	Survey No.	Pot No.	Acres.
PROPERTY AT ADNE.				
Kamath	397	176	2	1, 29½
Sasa Navana ..	406	184	1	2, 7½
Ambodala	420	194	1 to 4	6, 28½
Ambodala	420	194	1 to 2	6, 15½
Chiknepara	422	195	1 to 3	7, 18½
Khairidevichi ..	423	196	1	4, 10½
Khairidevichi ..	423	196	1 to 3	0, 35½
Ambodala	425	198	3	0, 2½
Ambodala at Adne ..	425	198	½	0-23½
Ambodala ..	426	199	1	7, 6
Chikanepura	431	200	1 to 10	3, 36½
Chikanepura	431	200	1 to 7	0,28½
Kamath	433	202	1	14, 6
Dhondakhairi ..	483	206	3	0, 2½
Khairidevichi ..	452	207	1	1,9½
Chikora	482	212	13, 14	1,14
Middle Aillock ..	502	222	2	0,32
PROPERTY AT BHATANE.				
Waviache Ukasa a Bhatane	19	7	1	1, 11½
Wava	43	17	1	2,26½
Kokare Bassain Taluka	325	203	1	0,19½
" " Thana Dist	618	355	5	1

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 40, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1922.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
15384

"DESTINY REVEALED."

Wonderful future events for 1 year with full Character Delineation costs Re. 1 only 8 years' reading Rs. 2. Send time and date of birth or time writing the letter.

Mr. Placid A. Sorja writes from Nawara Eliya, Ceylon, on 7th May, 1922:—I also tried another Astrologer in Holland but I had not in my life-time experienced a better Astrologer than you. Apply to—The Eastern Astrological Hall, Visagapatam.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 95 of 1922.

Messrs. HAKMAJI MOTAJI & CO: a firm carrying on business as shroffs and money lenders at Temkar Street, without the Fort of Bombay. .....Plaintiffs.
versus.
BHAWANI GOVIND of Bombay Kadia Hindu Inhabitant, now temporarily residing at Cutch Anjar, in the territories of H. H. the Rao of Cutch...Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 28th day of February 1922, it was inter alia ordered that the defendant do pay to the plaintiffs the sum of Rupees nine thousand one hundred and ten annas four pies two for debt and interest and the costs of this suit when taxed and noted in the margin thereof save and except the costs of twenty first day of February 1922 and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent per annum upon the amount of the said judgment until payment.

AND WHEREAS by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 19th day of September 1922 the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to sell by public auction all the right, title and interest of the said Defendant in the lands and premises in the said Warrant mentioned that is to say:

SCHEDULE.

FIRSTLY—All that piece or free hold land situate on the east side of the Victoria 3rd Cross Lane near Victoria Road Mazagon in the Island and registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 198 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 2/3649 together with messuage tenement and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 7697 to 7700 Street No. 6, 7, 8, 9, in the Island and Registration District and sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the Late Haji Currim Mahomed Suleman on the West by the Victoria 3rd Cross Lane on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hira Bai Madon and on the South by the property of E. D. Sasoon.

SECONDLY—All that piece or parcel of Government Leasehold land situate on the east side of Victoria 3rd Cross Lane near Victoria Road Mazagaon in the Island and Registration sub-district of Bombay containing by admeasurement 2774 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 106 and 107 and New No A/16340 Old Survey No.12/703 and new Survey No. 1A/3649 together with the messuage tenements and buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 7699 to 7700 and Street Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9 in the Island and Registration district and sub-District of Bombay and bounded on the East by the property in the occupation of the Late Haji Currim Mahomed Suleman on the West by Victoria 3rd Cross Lane, on the North by the property in the occupation of Bai Hirabai Madon and on the South by the property of E. D. Sassoon.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY the 15th day of March 1923 at the hour of 4 o'clock (S.T.) in the afternoon the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said warrant for sale .....put up for sale by Public Auction on the premises to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Bhawani Govind .....in the said lands and premises or so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, and interest and costs costs of previous and costs of this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable:—

(1) Claim of the Collector of Bombay on behalf of Government Rs. 84-3-6 (Rent for the year 1921-1922) in respect of the secondly described property.

(2) Parmanand Jadhaoji Mody claims Rs. 100,000 with interest thereon at 14 annas per cent per mensem from 28th July 1921 as provided by the mortgage deed dated 28th April 1921.

Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises nor the title of the said defendant to the same or to any interest therein.

Should the said defendant have no saleable interest whatever in the lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation any sum paid by the purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be repayable to the purchaser.

The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.

Of the price of the lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser the remainder of the purchase money mst be paid in that case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.

The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.

In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof ofthe prior purchaser.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.

Dated this 10th day of February 1923.
TEMULJI B. NARIMAN.
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. TYABJI DAYABHAI & CO:
Attorneys for Plaintiffs.
C.15730.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration to the property nd credits (Estate and effects) of NARAYEN RAMKRISHNA KAMAT late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk in Eastern Bank residing at Girgaon, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Deceased.

ANANDIBAI NARAYANRAO KAMAT widow of Narayen Ramkrishna Kamaf. .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-ninth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty three and in the thirteenth year of our reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.
W. J. HOWARD.

The 29th day of January 1923.
ANANDI NARAYENRAO KAMAT.
Petitioner in Person.
True Copy.
MALVI MODY RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys-at-Law.
C.15726.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 418 of 1923.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed the 30 day of January 1923.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr. 1, 5, 7, and 8 and O. VIII r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) MANILAL BAKORE; (2) DOSABHAI MAGANLAL; (3) BHAGWANDAS HARAKHAND; (4) DOONGERSI GULABCHAND; (5) CHUNILAL TRICUMDAS all of Bombay Jain Inhabitants, Merchants, residing at Sandhurst Road, Sandhurst Road and the last three at Kalbadevi, respectively, without the Fort of Bombay . Plaintiffs.

vs.

(1) CHHOTALAL MAGANLAL KOTHARI (2) Bai SAMTA, wife of Chhotalal Maganlal Kothari, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Chowpatty, without the Fort of Bombay. (3) MUNGALAL NAHARMAL GONDKA, and (4) BANKELLAL GOPINATH TALIWALLA, both of Bombay Marwari Hindu Inhabitants, doing business in the name of Messrs. Mungalal Bankeylal and Co., at Mumbadevi without the Fort of Bombay. (5) PREMSUKHDAS UDERAM and (6) MURLIDHAR PREMSUKHDAS, both of Bombay Marwadi Hindu Inhabitants, doing business in the name of Messrs. Uderam Premsukh at Kalbadevi Road outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: Whereas the abovenamed plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that it may be declared that a sum of Rs. 954,887-14-0 is due by the defendants 3 and 4 to the defendants 1 and 2 at the foot of the Mortgage dated the 25th October 1921 together with interest free from Income Tax at 1 per cent. per Gujrati mensem from 1st day of Maha 1979 (18-1-1923) with monthly rests till payment that it may be declared that a sum of Rupees 654,237-6-9 is due by the defendants 1 and 2 to the plaintiffs at foot of the submortgage dated the 10th day of February 1922 together with further interest free from Income Tax at 1 per cent per Gujrati mensem from 1st day of Maha 1979 (18-1-1923) with monthly rests till payment that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiffs the costs of this suit and interests thereon at 6 per cent. per mensem till payment, that the defendants 5 and 6 may be ordered to execute a second mortgage of the Murly Mansions and first Mortgage of the Sankli Street property Plot No. 6 in favour of the defendants 1 and 2 and that defendants 1 and 2 may be ordered and decreed to transfer the said mortgage when executed to the plaintiffs as further security for the amount mentioned above or in the alternative it may be declared that defendants 3 and 4 have a valid charge against defendants 5 and 6 on the said Murly Mansions subject to the Mortgage dated 6th April 1921 for payment of the amount due under the said decrees dated 28th January 1921 and 2nd August 1921 and that the said charge do operate in favour of the plaintiffs to the said extent that in default of defendants 3 and 4 redeeming the mortgage in favour of defendants 1 and 2 and that in default of the defendants 1 and 2 redeeming the submortgage in favour of the plaintiffs the properties described in Exhibits A, D, J, and H and the right, title and interest therein of the defendants may be ordered to be sold by and under directions of this Hon'ble Court and the net sale proceeds thereof applied in and towards the payments of the amount mentioned above, that in the event of there being a surplus the same may be ordered to be paid to the defendants 1 and 2 that in the event of there being a deficiency liberty may be reserved for the plaintiffs plaintiffs to applied for a personal decree against the defendants 1 and 2 and 3 and 4 and also against defendants 5 and 6 to the extent of the difference between the net sale proceeds and the decretal amount under the said decrees and the agreement dated 7th January 1922, that pending hearing and final disposal of this suit a receiver may be appointed of the properties described in the exhibit D with power to recover rents and eject tenants and with power to file suits for that purpose that pending hearing and final disposal of this suit the defendants their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Hon'ble Court from interfering with the management of the said properties by the Receiver that for all the aforesaid purposes all accounts may be taken inquiries made and directions and orders passed as to this Honourable Court may appear just and for further and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of February 1923 at quarter past eleven o'clock (Standard Time) in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 2nd day of February, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
for Prothonotary.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 2nd day of February 1923.
Messrs. MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C15733

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5727 of 1922.

SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 18th day of December 1922.

Summons to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V,rr 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r 9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(1) RUSTOMJI BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY, (2) SHAMSUL ULMA DR. JIVANJI JAMSHEDJI MODI, C.I.E. (3) BYRAMJI RUSTOMJI BYRAMJI JEEJEEBHOY, (4) SIR JAMSHEDJI JEEJEEBHOY BARONET, (5) HORMASJI PEROSHAH MODY and (6) DOSSABHOY NUSSERWANJI WADIA, all of Bombay Parsee inhabitants the present Trustees of the Honourable Byramji Jeejeebhoy Trust Settlement 1872, (7) BYRAMJI JEEJIBHOY also of Bombay Pasi inhabitant residing at Ridge Road, without the Fort of Bombay in his personal capacity. .....Plaintiffs.

Versus.

(1) SORABJI MUNCHERJI MAHABLESHWARWALLA, of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, who till lately traded as Curson and Co at Esplanade Road (2) A. CECIL COLE of Bombay European, sole proprietor of the firm of Vernon and Co, Photographers carrying on business at Esplanade Road (3) TYEBJI DAYABHOY & CO a firm of Solicitors having their office at Esplanade Road Bombay. (4) DHARMADAS NAGARDAS of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name of Curson and Co at Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. .....Defendants.

Amended this day pursuant to the Chamber order dated the 25th day of January 1923. Dated this 31st day of January 1923.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHEREAS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The Plaintiffs pray that the defendants respectively may be ordered to vacate and deliver up to the Plaintiffs' vacant possession of the portions of the premises in their occupation in the plaint mentioned for a decree against the 1st and 4th Defendants for Rs. 765 and against the 2nd defendant for Rs. 570 for arrears of rent that the defendants 1st 4th, 2nd, and 3rd respectively may be ordered to pay to the Plaintiffs' compensations for the use and occupation of the portions of the said premises in their occupation respectively at the rates of Rs. 255 and 285 and Rs. 245 per month from the 31st October, 1922, untill they deliver up vacant possession of the said portions of the said premises to the Plaintiffs and that the defendants may be ordered to pay the cost of this suit.

Amended this 5th of February 1923 as per postponement precipidated 25th January 1923.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.
For Prothonotary.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 27th day of February 1923, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon, in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit or who shall be accompanied by, some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiffs and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

WITNESS SIR NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 22nd day of December 1922.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) E. J. DAWAR.
For Prothonotary.
(Sd.) E. J. DAWAR.

The 22nd day of December 1922.
Messrs. CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
C.15710.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith Emperor of India.

Petition for letters of administration of the property and credits of PARBHU JIVAN of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, late'y a Washerman, residing at Maruti Street, within the Fort. Deceased.

BAI MANEKBAI, widow of the said Parbhu Jivan of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Maruti Street, within the Fort of Bombay. Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Sixth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-three and in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI,
Registrar.

The 6th day of February, 1923.
Messrs. MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA & CO.,
— Petitioners' Attorneys.
C15725

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	6,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp	—
" " Sales of East Indian	300
" " Imports	—

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES :—

America Quiet,

Mid. American Spot.		15.94
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakels		17·50
New York, 11 a.m.	March	17 96
(As known in Liverpool at	May	18·27
closing time.)	July	17·73
New Orleans 10 a.m.	Mar.	18.15
	July	17.54

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool Feb. 14.

Months.	To-day's Prices
February	..
March	15.42—03
April	..
May	15.27—02
June	—
July	15.00—03
Aug.	14·69—05
Sept.	—
Oct.	—
Nov.	—
Dec.	—
Jan.	—

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Months	To-day's Prices.
Feb.	15.44—06
Mar.	15 38—07
April	15.29—06
May	15·23—05
June	15.09—08
July	14·97—08
Aug.	14.66—06
Sept.	14.14—04
Oct.	13.75—04
Nov.	13,58—04
Dec.	13.41—05
Jan.	13,30—06

Tone :—Steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Months	To-day's prices.
February	16·55—20
March	16·70—20
April	16·85—20
May	16.95—20
June	17·05—20
July	17.20—20
August	17.30—20
September	17,40—20
October	17·45—20
November	17·50—20
Dec.	17·55—20
Jan.	17 60—20

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Feb. 14.

M. G. Bengal	Good	8·90
" "	Fully Good	9.30
" "	Fine	9.70
No. 1 Oomra,	Good	10.05
" "	Fully Good	11.45
" "	Fine	11.85
M. G. Broach	Good	12.80
" "	Fully Good	13.20
" "	Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde	Good	8.80
" "	Fully Good	9.20
" "	Fine	9.60

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Feb. 14.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports		7,000
" Exports to Great Britain		—
" " to Continent		—
Futures at New York	March	27,92—04
" " "	May	28·23—03
" " "	July	27·70—01
" " "	Oct.	25.25—
Spot Cotton at New York		28,05—
Spot Cotton at New Orleans		28.50—
Futures at New Orleans	Mar.	28.16—04
" " "	May	28.01—04
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)		13 1/4
Demand Bills		99 5/8
Silver Commercial bars U. S. mined		63 7/8
Do. Foreign		

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 14.

Futures at New York	Mar.	27.92—04
	May	28,23—03
	July	27,70—01
	Oct.	25.25—

New York, Feb. 14.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. Liverpool,	Mar.	15.38—07
	May	15.23—06
	July	14.97—05
	Oct.	13.75—04

London, Feb. 14.

Telegraphic Transfers 1/4 3/8 Steady.

Bar Gold £ 4-8 Steady.

Bar Silver Spot 30 11/16 Steady.

MONEY MARKET.

London, Feb. 14.

Bankers 3 per cent	58 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	30 11/16

Closing tone of silver—Steady.

" " 2 months hence	30 9/16
Discount Bank of England Rate	3
3 per cent since 17th July 1922,	
Interest day to day loans	2
" 7 day Market loans	1 1/2

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

15th Feb. 1923.

To-day Reuter reported 3 points lower in New York futures and 6 points lower in Liverpool. Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co cable under date 15th instant as under:—

"January consumption American Mills over 610,000 bales, 84,000 bales larger than last year, speculators are short, our opinion favourable."

In spite of New York close being reported lower the Marwari Bazaar opened steady this morning for F. G. M. G. Broach April May at Rs. 535¼, and went up to Rs. 537 on Marwari jobbers buying. Again touching Rs. 535 on general selling the prices improved to Rs. 539 on buying by Commission Houses. An Indore operator sold at this level and the market touched Rs. 537 the rate at 4 p.m. ruling Rs. 538. The Bazaar finally closed at Rs. 538½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 538 and advanced to Rs. 541 on Marwari jobbers buying The market closed easy at Rs. 535½ on general selling. Fine M. G. Oomra march opened at Rs. 477 and steadily advanced to Rs. 481½ on offices and Commission Houses buying. After fluctuating within a range of a rupee the price quoted on 4 p.m. was Rs. 481. F.G.M.G. Bengal March was nominally quoted at Rs. 396 whilst May Rs. 400/1.

Our market for ready cotton was quiet and the business was small. About 3000 Bls. are reported to have changed hands yesterday.

PATEL BROTHERS' COTTON REPORT.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

Liverpool due to open to-day about 2 points lower.

We have received the following cables dated the 14th instant from Messrs. Weld & Co., Liverpool.

(1) "New York cables in view of consumption figures despite politics, think it best to cover shorts and on ny further break advise buying ends. We replied: we agree."

(2) Small market. In view of January consumption America 610,000, advise buying. New-York, commission houses buying meeting some liquidation. Market distinctly steadier."

LOCAL MARKET.

Feb. 14.

Despite New York close being reported higher our market opened Rs. 4 lower with Broach at Rs. 528. In the morning Marwari jobbers were sellers, but owing to buying of March Oomra by one Japanese house, values improved and Broach touched Rs. 530. Towards the close long liquidation caused a setback, and the market closed lower as under: Broach Rs. 527 March Oomra Rs. 470/8, March Bengal Rs. 387.

There was moderate demand for ready cotton. Owing to increase of arrivals in the Broach District, values have depreciated there. The forward market at Colaba opened steady with Broach at Rs. 527/4. The market after remaining steady for some time improved owing to bull operators buying, and closed as under: Broach Rs. 531 8, March Oomra Rs. 474/8, March Bengal Rs. 390.

COLABA CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6, P, M.)

Bombay, Feb, 15.

			Rs.
F. G. Broach	April-May		535 1/2
F. G. Bengal	March		393
F G. Bengal	May		399
Fine Oomra	March		477

E. I. C. ASSN. QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15.

			Rs.
F. G. M. G. Broach	April-May		539
F. G. M. G. Bengal	March		395
F. G. Bengal	May		402
Fine M. G. Oomra	March		483
G. M. G. Southerns	May/June		542

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb. 15

Description	Super-Fine	F	Good	
M. G. Bengal and Sind Punjab	430	415	395	380
M. G. Oomra's No. 3	505	490	475	—
M. G. Central P. No.1	535	520	505	—
M. G. Central P. No. 2.	520	505	490	—

RECEIPTS.

The follwing are the receipts of Cotton produces etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Feb. 1923

Cotton	36,479 Bales
Wheat	4,494 Cwts.
Linseed	3,253 "
Rapeseed	843 "
Gingellyseed	4,886 "
Poppyseed	151 "
Groundnuts	13,000 "
Castorseed	987 "
Rice	1,435 "
Myrabollams	620 "
Cottonseed	15,067 "
Mowraseed	819 "
Gram	2,733 "
Jawar	37 "
Masur	46 "
Barley	932 "
Bajra	1,920 "
Coal	631 Tons

2 Days Total

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bombay, Feb. 14. Year, 1922-23	Year, 1921-22
Receipts for the bi-week from 9th Feb. to 12th Feb. 1923.	81,973	56,998
Receipts from 1st Sept. 1922 to 12th Feb. 1923	16,81,070	17,33,116
Shipments for the bi-week from 9th Feb. to 12th Feb. 1923.		
Europe	31,495	18,926
China, Japan and Coast Ports	51,058	6,421
Total	82,553	25,347
Total shipments from 1st Sept. 1922 to 12th Feb. 1923.		
Europe	399,737	285,874
China, Japan & Coast Ports	8,56,382*	8,00,386
Total	12,56,119	10.86,260
Afloat in harbour Europe	4,126	2,795
China, Japan and Coast Ports	77,646	48,849

*Including 2429 bales for U. S. America.

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET

Bars Gold Ready Rs. 24-12-0
Bars Gold forward Rs. 24-11-0
Bars Gold 2nd settlement Rs. 24-10-0
Bars Silver ready Rs. 78-8-0.
Bars 1st settlement Rs. 77-5-0
Bars Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 77-3-0

EXCHANGE.

B. C. Rate
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 1/4
On London
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 9/32
Bank's selling T.T. 1/4 9/32
Bank's selling D.D. 1/4 5/16
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. 1/4 17/32
Bank's buying T.T. 1/4 11/32
Bank's buying D.D. 1/4 3/8
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet Market.
On Paris.
Bank's selling D.T. Frcs. 515
Bank's buying 3M/st D.A. Frcs. 545
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs. 535
On Japan—
Bank's selling T.T. Rs. 153
Bank's buying 60D/st D.P. Rs. 147
On Hongkong Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 166
On Shanghai Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 234
On Singapore Bank's selling D.T. Rs. 173½
On New York Bank's selling D.D. Rs. 316.
London Gold ready sh. 88-1
London Silver ready d. 30-11
London Silver forward d. 30-9
Tone of silver Dull, India doing nothing small business, China selling cash, buying forward.

CROSS RATES ON LONDON TO THE POUND STERLING.

American Exchange sh. 4.68¼
French Exchange Frcs. 78.00
Belgium Exchange Frcs. 88,50
Swiss Exchange Frcs. 25.50
Italian Exchange Liras. 98.20
German Exchange Marks. 1,00,000

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Paper Rs. 57/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 83/
4 per cent Terminable Loan Rs. 98/
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 78/
5½ per cent War Bonds due 1928 Rs. 100/2
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1926 Rs. 99/8
6 per cent Government of India Bonds due 1932 Rs. 100/4
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loans due 1935 103/8
4 per cent Bombay Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 67
6 per cent Bombay Port Trust Loans due 1930 Rs. 94/8
4 per cent BombayMunicipal Loans due 1974 Rs. 67/
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Loans due 1929 to 49 Rs. 94/8
4 per cent Bombay Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 67

SHARES.

Market closed stalemate with small business.
The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1310, India 94/8, Central 35, Tata Bank 14/8, Eastern 75.

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2400, Alliance 230, Apollo 47/8, Birla Mills 60, By-Cotton 865, By-Dyeing 1297/8 Bradbury 800, Century 607/8, Central India 3115, Colaba Land 1850, Coorla 175, Crescent 385, Edward Sassoon 380, Elphinston 97/8, Fazulbhoy 1075, Gokak 172/8, Ind-Bleaching 220, Ind-Malwa 575, Jamshed Mfg. 312/8. Kastoorchand 445, Khatao 375, Kohinoor 1845, Mathura das 500, New Great 570, New City 515, Pabani 575, Pearls 807/8, Phoenix 770, Premier 110, Shapurji 198/12, Simplex 480, Swan 870 xd, Swadeshi 3215 and Tata Mill 800.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Ilcock 372/8, B. Burma N. I. 132/8, Bt. Burma pet 7, B. Tramway 110, B. Steam 145, Bundi Cement 23/8, Ind-Cement 185, Katni Ord. 182/8, Katni Defd 900xd, New India 18, Shivrajpur 29/8, Tata Iron Ord. 50, Tata Iron Defd. 153/12. Tata Hydro 710, Tata Oil 41/4 and Scindia Steam 9/4.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Feb. 15.

Name.	Opening rates	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates.
Indore Malwa	570	—	—	575
Colaba	—	—	—	1860
Crescent	380	387-8	—	382-3
Kohinoor	1825	1865	—	1845
Nagpore Ordy.	3090	3135	—	3115
New Great	560	577-8	—	572-8
Pearl	807-8	822-8	795	812-8
Phoenix	—	—	—	775
Bombay Cotton	—	—	—	860
Bombay Dyeing	1300	1317-8	—	1297-8
Sir Shapoorji	195	201-4	—	200
Simplex	480	490	—	485
Swan	—	—	—	900
Swadeshi	3200	3250	—	3225
Century	605	620	600	612-8
Alcock	—	—	—	372-8
Indian Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	190
Katni Cement Ordy.	—	—	—	182-8
Katni Cement Defd.	—	—	—	940
Tata Steel Defd.	150	155	145	153-12
Tata Steel Ordy.	—	—	—	51-4
Bundi Cement	—	—	—	1 24
Bombay Burma, Old	—	—	—	440
Bombay Burma, New	—	—	—	136-4
Bombay Steam, Ordy.	—	—	—	140
Bombay Electric Tramway.	100	112-8	—	110
Central India Mining	—	—	—	22
Shivrajpur	—	—	—	29

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 1923.

Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 9/32
Bank Demand	1-4 9/32
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1-4 17/32
Fcs Demand	515
American Dollars	316
Honkong Dollars	166
Shanghai	224
Japan	152 1 2
Singapore	173 1/2

Market Steady.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, 15th Feb. 5 p. m

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants Association :—

Ready	Bazar Terms Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	52 0 0	7 3 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	50 0 0	7 1 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	52 0 0	7 4 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	19 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 4 0	11 12 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 8 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	12 0 0	12 8 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	78 0 0	15 12 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	73 0 0	14 14 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	71 0 0	14 4 0
Teelseed Black	69 0 0	13 12 0
Poppyseed, White	12 8 0	13 4 0
Groundnuts	68 0 0	13 14 0
Mowraseed	7 4 0	7 10 0
Barley	34 0 0	— —
Castorseed	88 0 0	11 12 0
Cotton Seeds-Ready Delivery	33 0 0	5 7 0

Forward.	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	7 6 6
Linseed May	12 10 9

TATA MILLS NEW LOAN.

We understand that the Tata Mills Ltd., have issued a Debenture Loan of Rupees One crore consisting of 10,000 Debentures each of the value of Rupees one thousand secured by a first motgage of the lands buildings and machinery of the Company and bearing interest at 7 3/4 per cent per annum payable half yearly, the loan being repayable on 1st April 1937, but with power to the Company to redem the same either wholly or in part any time after 1st October 1932 on giving 3 months notice. We understand further that in allotment preference will be given to persons who are shareholders in the Company. Particulars in this connection may be had from the office of the Company at Navsari Buildings.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S REPORT.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. write in their report dated January 24:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 17th instant was £125,661,280, as compared with £125,657,635 on the previous Wednesday.

The whole of the gold on offer this week was taken for India. The tenders for India Council allotments yesterday was very keen, especially for telegraphic transfers which were allotted at 66 per cent.—1s. 4-7/8d. for deferred, and 1s. 4-15/16d. for immediate (above in full). No allotment of Bills was made. The strength of the Indian exchange, notwithstanding the heavy purchases of gold and silver for that country, is worthy of remark.

At the time of writing the Rupee is quoted at 1/5.3/16 for T. T., the highest quotation since October, 1921.

Gold valued at Dollars 2,500,000 has been received in New York from London.

The "Times" correspondent at Johannesburg cabled the following information on the 20th instant:—

"The equipment of the Union branch of the Royal Mint is nearing completion. A variety of small portions of machinery have not yet arrived, mainly owing, it is said, to labour troubles in Great Britain. It is expected that after testing a start will be made in February. Meanwhile, some of the locally-engaged staff are being trained in their duties, and when this is completed the Mint will be able to work to about half its capacity. Minting on any considerable scale will not, however, take place for at least two months, and then it will be confined to silver and bronze coins. Possibly a few gold coins will be struck, but these will be in the nature of curios. When gold returns to parity sovereigns will be minted, replacing the reserve of bank-notes. There will be no change in the denominations of the silver and bronze coins."

The advantage of gold being minted into sovereigns "when gold returns to parity" is, however, open to argument, for it may be that gold will even then be more profitably employed as an export than as a reserve. In any case unless the gold be required for actual circulation, it would appear to be more profitable to hold the metal uncoined than incur the cost of coinage, especially if, as is extremely probable, the Union is not likely to continue to require gold as a reserve against notes at the rate of £40,000,000 a year. A mint equipped for gold coining is an expensive luxury, unless the coins minted are required for use within the country concerned, or acquire an international value, in excess of their intrinsic worth as gold.

SILVER.

Owing to the continued pressure of Indian Bazaar orders for early shipment, supplies of prompt silver remain scanty. The fact has imparted a firm tone to the cash price. China has sent orders to buy forward silver, and sometimes on the same day orders to sell. The former have preponderated. America has not been a free seller; there have been speculative sales when the forward quotation became favourable.

The main support of the market is the stringency for immediate delivery; this renders prediction as to future movements injudicious, though of course the fact does not give solidity to the distant future.

The "Times of India" under date of January 6th thus comments upon the financial situation in India:—

"It is highly anomalous that whilst the Bank of England rate is 3 per cent. the Imperial Bank's rate should stand at 7 per cent, with a prospect of its rising to 8 per cent. It is suggested that the Government should take immediate measures to stop a further rise in the Bank rate in India, by promptly amending the Currency Act so that emergency currency against trade bills can be issued to the extent of say 10 crores, and not limited to a sum of 5 crores as provided by the Act at present, and that such currency should be issued as soon as the Bank rate reaches 6 per cent. Such seasonal expansion of currency would be timely and justified by trade requirements, and would be only temporary and the notes would be withdrawn from circulation as soon as the trade pressure for money ceased."

INDIAN CURRENCY RETURNS.

(In lakhs of rupees.)

Notes in Circulation—17418 Dec. 31; 17374 Jan. 7; 17295 Jan. 15.

Silver coin and bullion in India—8660 Dec. 31; 8614 Jan. 7; 8536 Jan. 15.

Silver coin and bullion out of India—nil.

Gold coin and bullion in India—2432 Dec. 31; 2432 Jan. 7; 2432 Jan. 15.

Gold coin and bullion out of India—nil.

Securities (Indian Government)—5742 Dec. 31; 5743 Jan. 7; 5743 Jan. 15.

Securities (British Government)—584 Dec. 31; 585 Jan. 7; 584 Jan. 15.

No silver coinage was reported during the week ending 15th instant.

The stock in Shanghai on the 20th instant consisted of about 22,500,000 ounces in sycee, 31,500,000 dollars, and 800 silver bars, as compared with about 23,400,000 ounces in sycee, 31,000,000 dollars and 150 silver bars on the 12th instant.

The Shanghai exchange is quoted at 3s. ¼d. the tael.

Quotations:—

Jan. 18—32.7/16d. cash, 31.3/8d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 89s. 9d., Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Jan. 19—31.7/8d. cash, 31.0d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 89s. 6d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Jan. 20—32.1/16d. cash, 31.1/16d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 89s. 3d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Jan. 22—32.3/16d. cash, 31.1/8d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 89s. 9d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Jan. 23—32.3/8d. cash, 31.5/16d. 2 mos Bar silver p. oz. std.; 89s. 9d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Jan. 24—32.11/16d. cash, 31.9/16d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 89s. 9d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

Average—32.271d. cash, 31.240d. 2 mos., Bar silver p. oz. std.; 89s. 7.2d. Bar gold p. oz. fine.

The silver quotations to-day for cash and forward delivery are each 11/16d. above those fixed a week ago.

INCREASE IN WORLD COTTON PRODUCTION.

The total production of cotton for the 1922-23 season in countries that produced over 90 per cent of the world's crop in the period 1909-13 is stimated at 15,250,00 bales of 478 pounds net according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This is an increase of 2,559,000 bales, or 20 per cent, above the production for the same countries last year, and a decrease of 3,991,000 bales, or 21 per cent, from the average production for the five years 1909-13. The countries covered are the United States, Mexico, India, Egypt, Asiatic Russia, and Chosen (Korea.)

The total cotton area for the above countries, except Mexico, for the 1922-23 season is estimated at 57,106,000 acres, which is 5,044,000 acres, or 10 per cent, more than the area last year and 2,736,000 acres or 5 per cent less than the average area for the five years 1909-13. Practically the total increase in production is accounted for by the larger crop in the United States, which is 9,964,000 bales, compared with 7,953,641 bales in 1921. The Egyptian crop is pliaced at 1,015,000 bales in 1922, compared with 684,000 in 1921. The Indian crop is 4,016,000 bales, compared with 3,735,000 bales in 1921. Asiatic Russia shows a decrease of 50 per cent in production since 1921. The crop of Mexico is only slightly smaller than last year's crop.

(Continued from column 6.)

wool raw, Meyer Nissim; 100 bales Ind. cotton F. P. F Campbell and Co.; 100 bales Ind. cotton raw, A. Devchand and Co., 70 bales Ind. wool raw, The Bombay Co. Ltd., 19 bales Ind. wool raw, E Virji and Co., 208 cwt rape seed, J Doyali; 1000 cwt myrabolams, D Damji and Co.

S S Elysia for Marseilles:—139 cwt Ind. cotton F F F Campbell and Co.

S S City of Karachi for Antwerp:—1410 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.; 2000 cwt Linseed cakes, Volkart Bros.; 1110 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros. 3000 cwt Ind. ground nut, Rally Bros; 1390 cwt Ind. castor seed, Rally Bros.; 3960 cwt. Jowaree Rally Bros.; 1300 cwt Ind. cotto nseed, Rally Bros.

S S City of Liverpool:—2002 cwt C. myrabolams, P. Nathoordas and Co.; 100 ton manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S City of Karachi for Ghent:—1490 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S City of Genoa for Liverpool:—2000 ton manganese ore, James Finlay and Co.,

S S City of Genoa for Marseilles.—10,000 cwt. gingelly seed, Volkart Bros.; 5000 cwt. ground nut, Volkart Bros. 2000 cwt Nigar seed, Volkart Bros.

S S Welleston for Middlesboroug:—900 ton managese ore, James Finlay and Co.

S S Ischia for Genoa:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

S S Haguson Maru for Hull:—4000 cwt C. byrabolams, P. Mathuradas.

S S Widenfels for Hamburg:—2000 cwt. mowra seed, Strauss and Co., 5000 cwt gingely seed, Strauss and Co.

S S Widenfels for Rotterdam:—48 bales per lamb skin for fin, Cox's Shipping Agency.

S S Futenfels for Ne wYork:—10 bales tanned cow hides, M Edward and Co.

S S Celebas Maru for Kobe:—1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, N M K Kaisha; 800 bales Ind. raw cotton G K Kaisha; 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, T M K Kaisha; 400 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Celebas Maru for Yokohama:—300 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 500 bales Ind. cotton raw, N M K Kaisha.

S S Celebas Maru for Osaka:—400 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Celebas Maru for Yokkachi:—700 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Chybessa for Shanghai:—100 bales Ind cotton raw, N M K Kaisha; 1300 bales Ind. cotton raw T M Kaisha; 100 bales Ind cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 200 bales Ind. cotton raw, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Soudon for Hongkong:—550 bales cty. grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co.; 300 bales cty. grey cotton twist ,T M Kaisha; 200 bales cty. grey cotton twist, Currimbhoy and Co., Ltd.; 100 bales cty. grey cotton twist, C Bomanji and Co.; 1000 bales cty. grey cotton twist, Sassoon J David and Co.

S S Soudan for Shanghai:—16 bales Ind. cotton raw, E D TSata and Co.; 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co., 1000 bales Ind. cotton raw, G K Kaisha; 1000 bales Ind. cotten raw, Y K Kaisha.

S S Kasara for Hongkong:—900 cwt gum, E S Abdul Kyum, 300 cwt F. Gum, M H Dehdashti, 53 cwt old buffalo pickers, C Nathoo, 85 cwt old baffolo pickers, N C Bhasani and Co.

S S Janus for Kobe:—100 bales Ind. cotton raw, Hirji Nensey and Co.

S S Janus for Shanghai:—400 bales Ind cotton raw, G K Kaisha.

S S Luzon Maru for Kobe:—100 bales Ind. raw cotton, Yuasa Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORT.

S S Himalaya Maru. From Osaka Agents O S Kaisha:—1208 bales cotton yarn, 150 bales grey cotton yarn, 300 bales cotton drill, 106 bales cotton shirting, 16 cases cotton shirting, 661 bales cotton sheeting, 25 cases white shirting, 450 kegs red lead, 70 cases enamelledware, 100 cases sulphur matches, 18 cases mirror, 12 bags rice,

From Kobe:—682 bales large cotton yarn, 160 bales cotton sheeting, 358 cases safety match, 294 cases sulphur match, 200 cases sisquisulfid match, 8 cases toilet soap, 20 cases camphor powder, 257 bales grey cotton sheeting, 28 bales cotton yarn, 45 cases cotton hisiery.

From Moji:—100 bales large cotton yarn,

From Hongkong:—250 bags refined sugar, 16 cases cotton socks, 50 cases dry preserves 50 cases casias, 18 kegs printing ink.

From Canton:—450 bales cassia, 200 cases cassia.

From Singapore:—4847 pcs. planks, 1463 bags beter nuts, 1380 bags sago flur, 60 bags nut megs, 136 cases G Benjamin, 50 bags white pepper, 31 bags long pepper, 1072 bdles rattans, 111 bags rice, 200 rolls, roofing paper 200 drums asphalt,

From Colombo:—436 h/chest tea, 157 bdles gunnies 60 bags arecanuts.

S S Janus from Australian ports. Agents M. Mackenzie,

From Newcastles:—2465 tons coal.

From Sydney:—1058 cases Jams.

From Melbourne:—650 cases meats, 462 cases jam, 185 brles coaltar 483 nos. horses.

S S Benfield from Calcutta:—7585 tons coal 10 cases biscuits.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 15.

S S Zayani, Grant Busreh.

S S Pruth, Hudson, Middlesbrough.

The following vessel obtained their port clearances:—

S S Cunta, Portridge, Akyat.

S S Gutenfels Stevart, Hamburg.

S S Varsova, Fitzherbert, Busreh.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Tenyn Maru for Kobe.

Steamer Ridderkerk, frr Calcutta.

Steamer British Isles for Mahomerah.

S S Zayani:—The P and S N Company's steamer Zayani, 2627 tons, Captai G C Grant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Pruth:—The B I S N Company's steamer Pruth, 2945 tons, Captain M J Hudson arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesbrough, with a general cargo.

S S Gutenfels:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Gutenfels, 3849 tons, Captain Stewart, will sail to-day from harbour for Hamburg, with a general cargo.

S S Varsova:—The B I S N Company's steamer Varsova, 1957 tons, Captain D C Fitzherbert will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

THURSDAY, February 15.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 City of Benares 4477, Calcutta 22/2, Graham & Co.
2 Kyber, 5683, London, 17/2, M M & Co.
3 Elepia, 4002, Liverpool, 21/2, Graham & Co.
4 Cl Murdoch, 3683, N.F. 16/2, J Finlay.
5 Saudan, 4218, Shanghai, 24/2, M M & Co.
6 Gutenfels 5823, Kachi 15/2, Graham & Co.
7 Chyebassa, 3992, Shanghai, 19/2, M M & Co.
8 Colaba 3899, Rangoon 18/2, M M & Co.
9 Janus, 3076, Kobe, 19/2.
10 Karoa, 3607, Africa, 21/2.
12A Wildenfels, 3724, N.F. N.F., Graham & Co.
13 Hayeisan Maru, 3850, Dunkirk 17/2, Graham & Co.
14 Zamba Maru 3553 Kobe 27/2 N Y Kaisha.
17 Willeston 3602 M'borough, N.F., Scindia S W Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Celebes Maru, 4262, Jahan, 22/2, O S Kaisha.
2 Cutcombe, 3205, N.F., 18/2, Graham & Co
3 Bandra, 1877, Basra, 15/2, M M & Co.
5 Koweit 2393 Masawa 23/2, T M & Co.
6 Nagpore, 3226, Japan, 15/2, M M & Co.
7 Ischia, 2956, Genoa, N.F. M Italiana.
8 Golconda 3262, N F. N F., M M & Co.

PRINCES DOCK.

A Luzon Maru, 3187, Kobe, 17/2, O S Kaisha.
C City of Karachi 3572 K'chi, N.F., KN & Co
N Teseo, 3727, M Goa, N F Scindia, S N Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

ENGLISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Caledonia due about 16th Feb., P & O Co.
Devanha due about 23rd Feb., P & O Co.
China due about 2nd March, P & O Co.
Moldevia due about 9th March P and O. Co.
Mantua due about 16th March, Agent P and O Co.
Malwa due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Naldera due about 23rd March, Agent P and O Co.
Plassy due about 13th April, Agent P and O Co.

FROM LONDON.

Domala due about 23rd February, Agent B I S N Co.
Matiana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindelia (not fixed) Agent Graham Co.
Ciressia (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Clan Ogelvy due about 18th February Agent, F J Co.
City of Yokohama due about 2nd March, Agent K N Co.
Olympia (not fixed) Agent Graham and Co.
Clan Colquhoun (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
City of Nagpore (not fixed), Agent K N Co.

FROM HULL.

City of Florence (not fixed) Agent J F Co.
Aristo due about 2nd March, Agent J F Co.
Crossby Hall (not fixed), Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM HAMBURG, ETC.

Trelevan due about 17th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Nirvana (not fixed), Agent M M & Co.
Trifels due about 15th February, Agent Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Kondekirk due about 3rd March, Agent E Sassoon Co.
Streefkerk (not fixed), Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Mykerk (not fixed), Agents E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquilesia due about 3rd March, Agent L S Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Pilsna due about 20th February, Agent T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Sparta (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Harvard (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
City of Lahore (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Indo Maru due about 27th February, Agent O S K.
Moji Maru due about 17th February, Agent N Y K.
Rangoon Maru due about 2nd March, Agent N Y K.
Wakasu Maru due about 16th March, Agent N Y K.

FROM CHINA.

Banca due about 24th March, Agent P and O Co.
Sicilia due about 16th March, Agent M M Co.
Morea due about 23rd March, Agent M M Co.
Alipore due about 27th March, Agent M M Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Macedonia due about 23rd February, Agent P and O Co.

FROM DURBAN, ETC.,

Taroba due about 25th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 18th March, Agent M M Co.

EXPORTS.

Feb. 15.

S S Khyber for London:—4 pots Indo Palona Ree Oil, Thos Cok and Sons; 3 cases per lamb and fox skin, Thos Cook and Son; 22 cases cal ,black white bristle, Cox's Shipping Agency; 4 cwt. Gh. Poppy seed, C Jivanlal and Co.; 1500 cwt Ind. mowra seed, seed, Rally Bros.; 103 cwt Gh. Gum Arabe, S Permanand, 3 bales lamb skins for fin, Allen Bros, 13 bdles F. Cott and woolen carpets, M M Ajshar.

S S Elysia for Liverpool:—10 bales Ind. goat skin, Meyer Nissim; 100 bales Ind.

(Continued on column 5.)

TANSA WATER SUPPLY

INCREASED TRAM FARES?

DISCUSSION IN CORPORATION.

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Mr. M. A. M. Khan presiding.

The Corporation treated as an urgent matter, the question of getting expert advice in regard to the filtration of the Tansa Water supply. The Commissioner said the issue was whether it was necessary to filter the water to make it wholesome and safe to distribute. He proposed consulting Sir A. C. Houston, Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, and Col. Clemesha who was to collect all the necessary Data for the purpose. Col. Clemesha was to be paid £1,000 and his other charges.

Dr. Danachanji moved approving of the proposals put forward by the Commissioner.

Mr. B. N. Gamadia seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman objected to the methods adopted of bringing an expert down to Bombay at an enormous cost of something like Rs. 20,000. Col. Clemesha had completed his investigations in 1917 and he had come to a definite opinion and did not think it was necessary to bring him down now all the way from England. What they wanted to do was to make an analysis of the water and that could easily be done in Bombay. There was a difference of opinion the last time between Dr. J. Turner and Col. Clemesha and he did not think any use would be served by bringing down Col. Clemesha to Bombay. He moved an amendment that the question be postponed and that the Commissioner be asked to make a further report whether the same object could not be attained by other cheaper means, for instance by corresponding with Col. Clemesha and sending him samples of water.

Dr. P. N. Meisheri seconded.

Dr. Batliwalla said Col. Clemesha was of the opinion that the danger of contamination was in the aqueduct, and now that they were going to have a pipe-line in place of the aquaduct, he did not think it was necessary to spend money in consulting an expert in England. He moved an amendment that the letter be recorded.

Dr. M. B. Velker seconded.

COMMISSIONER'S REPLY.

The Commissioner stated that the orders of the Corporation to him were that the water of the Tansa should be treated in the same manner as that of the Vehar and Tulsi Lakes, and he was now surprised at their opposition to his proposals. The cost of filtration was per million gallons of water Rs. one lakh for filters and one lakh for mainteanance. Therefore, for 90 million gallons they would have to spend about two crores of rupees. Would it not be better to save that expense by seeing if they could devise a cheaper method? Houston was the greatest uathority on water an dit was only proper that they should consult the best authorities. The analysis of water was an art in itself, just like other professions and Houston was an expert, who wanted £500 as fee for consultation.

Sir D. M. Petit said the question was of such vital importance that the city should not grudge an expenditure of about 20,000 or 25,000 rupees. He thought the Corporation should accept the proposition.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta said they had already decided not to filter the water, and the Hydroulic Engineer had sent them a report last year which make their flesh creep, and yet in the face of it the Corporation had decided not to filter the water. And now they wanted to change that policy. The greatest experts had said that the water of the Tansa was the purest they could have and inspite of the distance of 60 miles it was cheaper to have it in Bombay, because they would not have to instal filters. He did not object to the expenditure, but he objected to the see-sawing between one extreme and another. He wanted some finality on the question.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtoolah regretted the opposition of some of the members to the proposals of the Commissioneer, which were essential for the city.

DR. VIEGAS ADVISES DELAY.

Dr. A. Viegas asked whether it would not be better to wait for the people near the catchment area to be cleared out, as they had already asked the Government to do so. Government had already taken steps in the matter, and this population of five thousand would soon be removed. Was it not better to wait till then as the conditions would then be quite different. Reading from the report of the Health Officer he said there was no danger of the water being contaminated. He asked the Corporation to consider the weighty words of their experts whom they had paid and they had definitely said there was no necessity for filtering the water supply. They should first of all clear the catchment area of those five thousand people and then wait as it was no use hurrying matters. He moved an amendment that the question be referred to the Medical Relief Committee for them to report after taking advice in India whether any measures for the purification of the Tansa water were necessary.

Mr. J. B. Boman-Behram seconding said it was an insult to the bacteriologists in India that they could not analyse water here. There were bacteriologists in India who were capable of doing the necessary work.

Mr. J. B. Petit supported the proposition in view of the fact that the expenditure involved was only about twenty thousand rupees. They must take the best advice in a matter where crores of rupees were involved.

Mr. P. J. Murzban did not think that there was not a single Indian who was capable of advising on the water supply. He supported Dr. Viegas' amendment. To Sir D. M. Petit and Mr. Petit Rs. 20,000 might not be much but if they "forked out of their pockets" a sum of Rs. 10,000 each they might send for the experts.

Mr. K. F. Nariman and Dr. Batliwalla withdrew their amendments and the original motion was adopted.

TRAMWAY FARES.

The Corporation considered the Tramways Committee's report regarding the revision of the present scale of tramway fares, etc. The Committee suggested that the Tramway company's proposals to divide the system into six zones and to charge a fare of one anna for any two adjacent zones and one and half annas for more than two zones, should be accepted not only on the company's existing system but also as it expanded in conformity with the Corporation's requirements, and that the fares for children as existing should be kept intact.

Mr. P. J. Marzban moved that the report be approved and adopted. He said owing to the heavy expenditure the Tramway Company's dividend had come down from 20 to 10 per cent. and he thought it was a great hardship on the shareholders. If they did not increase the fare now he was afraid, the Tramway company would come to grief. He did not think the public would grudge to pay the fares now proposed, as they were accustomed to pay more in every direction. The Bombay Tramway fares were the lowest in the world and he did not know why they should not increase them for a better service. If the increased fares were refused the Company would absolutely refuse to make any expansions. By not granting the company the increase asked for they would prevent the expansion of the city limits. He thought the Tramway Company knew what was best for them, and he did not think the public would mind a 50 per cent increase.

Dr. Jehangir Cursetji said he had sold his few shares and was not a shareholders now. He thought the demand of the company was a just one and should be granted. He asked the Corporation to give the company a free hand in the matter of fares, so that they could do what the Corporation liked.

Dr. Master, who had taken the presidential chair during the discussion of the Tramways question, read out two resolutions—one from the Clerks' Union and another from the Nationalist Municipal Party protesting against the fares.

Mr. V. J. Patel raised a point of order whether a minority report was a report of the Committee, as there were many dissentients to the report and it was not a majority report at all.

The point was ruled out of order.

DR. VELKAR'S CRITICISM OF THE REPORT.

Dr. M. B. Velker moved an amendment that the report be recorded. He said the report was only adopted by the casting vote of the chairman, Mr. Mody. He thought no case was made out for an increase of fares as the Company was paying a dividend of 10 per cent. It was a public utility company and it should not pay the shareholders fat dividends. The service was one of the "dirtiest", and people had to wait a long time to get a seat in the cars. He thought that no increase should be made now.

Dr. M. C. Javle seconding said it was all along a tussle between the two parties on the Tramways Commitee. There was an agreement between the Company and the Corporation and they had no right to increase the fares now. Mr. Murzban was with them in the Committee, but now he was doing some service to the Tramways Company if not to the public.

Mr. B .N. Gamadia opposed the motion and said the appointment of Mr. Mody as chairman was made by the casting vote of the chairman himself. (Laughter). He asked them whether they were going to accept such a report passed by a packed committee. They were the Trustees for the people and they had no right to betray that trust. He asked whether it was not proper for the Corporation to lay down a limit to the dividends paid by public utility companies, for the security was good. He thought a dividend of 8 per cent. was quite enough for these companies. They must tell the company that it was there for the convenience of the people and not of the shareholders. He moved an amendment that the question be referred to a special committee for report, the members not being shareholders.

The Corporation then adjourned to Monday next.

HOME RULE CRY IN INDIA.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU'S ERROR.

(To the Editor of "The Chronicl.")

Sir,—At the conclusion of the Besant Conference, in Delhi, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru is reported to have said that "She (Mrs. Besant) it was who introduced the Home Rule cry in Indian politics." It is an unpleasant duty to have to remind Sir Tej that *Swaraj* became the political slogan in the country long before Mrs. Besant began to dabble in politic. Since Dadabhoy Naoraji (hallowed be his memory!) unfurled the standard of Swaraj at the Calcutta Congress in 1906 the Home Rule cry has been the cry of the nation. Has Sir Tej not at least heard of the couple *Swaraj* and *Swadeshi* when the whole country resounded with it during the days of the partition of Bengal? It may be that Sir Tej was during those days busy in piling up his coins and poring over his briefs. But facts are facts and cannot be ignored.—Yours, etc.,

N. V. SARMA.

Girgaon, Feb, 15.

CALICUT'S NEW NATIONALIST JOURNAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALICUT, Feb. 15.

On Monday last, before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Calicut, Srijut Kesava Menon declared himself as the keeper of the Mathribhumi Press and the printer and publisher of the new Malayalam Nationalist newspaper "Mathribhum." The "Mathribhumi" will appear in March as a triweekly

SIR H. C. ADENWALLA.

ADDRESS BY LONAVLA ZOROSTRIANS.

The Parsi residents of Lonavla and Khandalla gave an address to Sir Hormasji Cawasji Adenwalla on Sunday the 11th instant, at Lonavla, in the Hall of the late Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw Adenwalla C. I. E.'s Agiary, in honour of the title of Knighthood bestowed on him by the King Emperor.

Sir Hormasji on arrival at 4-30, was received at the entrance gate by Dr. R. D. Nanji, Messrs. Pallonji P. Balaporia, Sorab. H. Madon and Jehangir Cawasji Mehta, members of the Lonavla Parsi Anjuman Committee, and was escorted to a specially decorated seat on a platform.

The Vice-President Dr. Nanji, then introduced Sir Hormasji to the audience and read letters and telegrams received for the occasion, and read the address in the course of which it was stated:—

As a worthy son of a worthy father, you have not only kept up the Reputation, Honour, and Respect of the Adenwalla family, but you have greatly added to and enhanced these magnificent traits.

We are, one and all, proud of having in our community, a personage of the type and qualities of a member like your wohthy-self, Sir Hormasji Cowasji Dinshaw Adenwalla.

The pretty Zorostrian Parsi Agiary, the large Hall for the use of the Anjuman, and for the Parsi Anjuman School, with various facilities for the use of this Hall by members of our Anjuman, and for their meetings, and for many a domestic and religious purpose, coupled with your magnificent gift to the Lonavla Parsi avalmanjal Fund (that is for the carrying of our dear departed to their last resting place in our Dokhma) in Lonavla, will ever remain engraved on the memory of our community along with the memory, good name, and fame of your family.

Mrs. Shirinbai Nanji then presented a beautiful silver casket with the Address to Sir Hormasji.

Sir Hormasji replying said:—"I cannot find words to thank you sufficiently for the trouble you have taken to come here and participate in the to-day's gathering to express your goodwill and delight at the honour of Knighthood conferred on me by His Majesty the King Emperor.

I am greatly touched at the kindly sentiments you have expressed for the good and pious deeds performed by my late father, Mr. Cawasji Dinshaw C. I. E., and I feel great satisfaction to see that his name and fame are still honoured and respected amongst Zoorastrians of Lonavla and Khandalla and I sincerely trust it may continue so for generations to come."

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GEZETTE

Captain C. P. Hancock, M.C., of the Bombay Political Department, to be Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O., I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is granted leave on average pay for seven months and twenty-nine days.

Mr. G. G. Ray, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, is granted leave on average pay for eight months

Mr. O. C. G. Hayter, District Superintendent of Police, Belgaum, is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for twenty months.

Mr. J. R. Gregory, Acting District Superintendent of Police, Ratnagiri, is granted leave on average pay for ten months and on half average pay for six months.

The furlough on medical certificate granted to Mr. R. W. Pryde, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is further extended up to the 1st August 1923.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector and Talukdari Settlement Officer, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S.

Mr. G. E. Chatfield, C.I.E., I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector and Superintendent of Stamps, Karachi, vice Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. Montgomerie, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Thar Parkar, vice Mr. J. Monteath I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. L. N. Brown, I.C.S., to act as Collector of Ratnagiri vice Mr. H. L. Fox, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., on completion of his settlement duty, to act as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S.

Mr. A. S. V. Acott, I.C.S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector in Sind.

Mr. G. K. Kudav, Deputy Collector of Bombay, is granted, with effect from the date of relief, leave on average pay for two months.

Mr. C. A. Beyts, O.B.E., I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave on average pay for two months.

Mr. H. F. Ball, I.C.S., has been allowed an extension of leave on half average pay for four months on medical certificate.

Mr. S. N. Sungarwala to be Superintendent Khanapur Distillery.

Under the provisions of section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, license to solemnize marriages is hereby granted to Mr. Henry Watson of the Australian Churches of Christ Mission.

N. C O'S GAGGED AT BANGALORE.

(Associated Press.)

BANGALORE, Feb. 15.

Public lectures on Charka and Service by the Karnataka Congress propagandists Sjts. Majali Khalrao and Viswanath Rao Joshi, were announced for last night. At the meeting place a letter from the District Magistrate was received requiring the visitors not to address any meeting but to leave place immediately. The speaker thereupon suspended the meeting after briefly explaining the situation. They replied to the District Magistrate t-day pointing out the illegality of the order. It is understood that they propose staying here to address meetings on the Congress constructive programme.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN ANAND.

SANCTIONED FOR FURTHER ONE YEAR

The following notification of the Bombay Government, Home Department, appears in the local "Gazette".—

Whereas it appears to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the conduct of the inhabitants of the following villages in the Anand Taluka of the Kaira District, namely:—

1. Gamdi, 2. Mangalpura, 3. Chikodra, 4. Jangirpura, 5. Wagrasi, 6. Hadgud, 7. Mogar, 8. Jakhriapara, 9. Bhojkuwa, 10. Wadod, 11. Denpura, 12. Adas, 13 Wasad, renders it expedient to employ under the control of the Superintendent of Police, B. B and C. I. Railway, additional police on the portion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway comprised within the limits of the Anand Railway Police Station, for a further period of one year in continuation of the period sanctioned in Government Notification No. 1110, dated 8th March 1922, the Governor in Council is pleased, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 25 of the Bombay District Police Act, 1890:—

(a) to direct the employment on the portion of the B. B. and C. I. Railway comprised within the limits of the Anand Railway Police Station of additional police of the strength and cost hereinbelow set forth for a period of one year, and

(b) to direct that the cost of such additional police as as hereinbelow set forth shall be recovered from all the adult inhabitants of the said villages except (1) the village officers, (2) missionaries, (3) Government Local Board and Railway servants, who, though possessing houses in the village, do not ordinarily reside there, but are stationed elsewhere and also employees of Government, the Railway and Local Boards whose residence is elsewhere, but who are stationed within the limits of the notified villages for the purpose of their duties, (4) Rawanias, and (5) village Bhangis:—

1 Head Constable at Rs. 28 per mensem Rs. 336 per annum. 10 Constables at Rs. 24 per mensem each Rs. 2,880 per annum. House rent at Rs. 4 per mensem each to the head constable and 10 constables Rs. 528 per annum. Deputation (local) allowance at Rs. 5 per mensem each to the head constable and 10 constables Rs. 660 per annum. Clothing charges for the head constable and 10 contables at Rs. 25 each Rs. 275 per annum. Contingencies at Rs. 10 per mensem Rs. 120 per annum. Pension contribution on pay at 3/16 of Rs. 3,216 Rs. 603 per annum. Supervision charges on pay at 6 percent of Rs. 3,216 Rs. 192.96 per annum. Total Rs. 5,594.96.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15.

Jute shares were without any interest to-day. Howrah and Clive showing hardly any variations in the absence of speculative support. The one interesting feature in the market was the large turnover in Dunbars which fluctuated violently and steadied up on covering operations. Kesorams were dull. There was very little done in coal in the absence of enquiry. Tea and miscellaneous disclosed no prominent features and the trade resulting was of the usual retail order. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 57/6, 5 per cent war loan 1945-55 89, 5½ per cent war bonds 1928 100/2.

Railways:—Mymensingh Bhairab Bazar Railway guaranteed 63/6.

Cotton:—Dunbar 228, Kesoram 6/6.

Jute:—Auckland pref 98, Barnagore 109, Benjamin 4/14. Birla pref 66/8, Budge Budge 427/8, Clive 34/4, Craig 7/4, Howrah 41/14, Kelvin 7/10, Reliance 42/2.

Coal:—Caledonian 2/4, New Beerbhoom pref 9/4, Pench Consolidated fully paid 2/12. Sutikdih 10/4.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Brass annas 7, Kumardhubi Engineering 4/10, Marshalls and Sons 6/10, British India Corporation 8/2, Ivan Jones 7/6, Bengal Paper 27/12, Midnapore Zemindary 111, Port Shipping 20/4, Murre Brewery 150, New Savan Sugar 5/4.

Tea:—Chandypore 101, Sarugaon 11/4. Calcutta Municipal debentures 1901 74. Imperial Bank of India rate for demand loans remains unchanged being eight per cent.

The Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and one-fourth pence, and demand bills were one shilling four and nine thirty-two pence.

WIRELESS IN INDIA.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE ALLOWED.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Government of India have decided to permit private enterprise to undertake broadcasting by radio in British India (including Burma) upon similar lines to those obtaining in the United Kingdom, where it is undertaken by a broadcasting Company consisting of British firms engaged in the manufacture of receiving apparatus. It is proposed to ascertain whether similar arrangements can be made in India to form a company which will be opened to British and Indian Manufacturers. For this end a conference will be held in Delhi on Wednesday the 17th March 1923 under the presidency of the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs to discuss preliminary details. Manufacturers and others who desire to undertake broadcasting are invited to attend. Copies of the draft form of Government license under which the company will operate can be supplied to manufacturers on application to the Director of Wireless, Delhi.

TENNIS IN BOMBAY.

WESTERN INDIA TOURNAMENT.

The second day's play in connection with the Western India Tennis Tournament was resumed yesterday on the Queen's Road Courts. About a dozen matches figured on the programme card. But all play was suspended by a sudden and unexpected shower of rain. Beginning in a drizzle the rain soon assumed such proportions as to render the progress of the matches impossible. Consequently, it was decided that all the unfinished matches should be played *de novo* to-day. Only one match was finished yesterday Okamoto and Fakuda beat C. W. H. P. Waud and H. F. P. Pitt in two straight sets of 6—1, 6—1.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

Court No. 1.—4 p.m. N. F. Nowroji and A. R. Wadia vs. V. B. Vasudeo and D. S Shate

Followed by (5 p.m.) E. Annett and Prince Shilrao Gaikwad vs. U. D. Ranga Rao and R. A. Wagle.

Court No. 2.—5 p.m. R. D. England and Hosie vs Portlock and Rajaram Morarji.

Court No. 4.—M. M Tomonaga and O. Kawamura vs. Y G Allana and A. N. other.

Followed by (5 p.m.) F. G. Travers and J A Farquharson vs. R S Raja Iyer and D M Khatau.

Court No. 5 (4 p.m.) D M Mehta and Dr. H D Gimi versus S M Savur and N. B. Rama Rao.

Followed by (5 p.m.) J A D Naoroji and M H Visram versus A C Pereira and Syed Hassan.

Court No. 6.—H Kholoff and Bradbury vs. Dr. Dastur and Jeejeebhoy.

Followed by A M D Pitt and L C Parton vs. A B Shirgaonkar and A N. Other.

Gymkhana Courts (5 p.m.)

Court No. 5.—S. Kamamma and Satow vs. K H Dastoor and A. N. Other.

Court No. 6.—E G. Montgomery and E C. Reid vs. S M L Bean and J. A. Frost.

Court No. 7.—G T Gillespie and A. G. Pearson vs. N B Bhagwat and M B Bhagwat.

Court No. 8.—R. C. Dhoge and C T Ranadive vs. S G Gore and A N. Other.

GENTLEMEN'S DOUBLES.

The following are the draws for Gentlemen's Doubles:—

FIRST ROUND.

(1) S. Kamamura and Satow vs. K H Dastoor and A. N. Other.

(2) E. Annett ad Prince Dhairyashirao Gaikwar of Baroda vs. U. D. Rangarao and R. A Wagle.

(3) G. T. Gillespie and A G Pearson vs. N B Bhagwat and M B Bhatwat.

(4) H. Kohloff and W B Bradbury vs. Dr. H R. Dastoor and D. Jeejeebhoy.

(5) D H Mehta and Dr. H D Gimi vs. S M Savur and N S Rama Rao.

(6) S. Okamoto and Fakuda vs. C W H P Waud and H F G Pitt.

(7) J. A D Naoroji and M H Visram vs A C Pereira and Syed Hassan.

(8) F. G. Travers and J R Farquharson vs. R S Raja Iyer and D M Khatau.

(9) S. M. L. Bean and JA Frost vs. E G. Montgomery and E C Reid.

(10) A M. D. Pitt and L. C Parton vs. A B Shirgaoker and A. N. Other.

(11) M. M. Tomonaga and O. Kawamura vs. Y G Allana and A N. Other.

(12) N. F. Nowroji and A. R. Wadia vs. Y B Wassodev and A. N. Other.

(13) R. C. Dhage and C. T Ranadive vs. S. G. Gore and A N Other.

SECOND ROUND.

(A) Winner of (1) vs. Capt J. Matthews and T W Brough.

(B) Winner of (2) versus Winner of (3).

(C) Winner of (4) versus Winner of (5).

(D) Winner of (6) versus Winner of (7).

(E) Winner of (8) versus Winner of (9).

(F) Winner of (10) versus Winner of (11).

(G) Winner of (12) versus Winner of (13).

(H) R. D. England and A. L. Hosie versus F. Portlock and A N Other.

THIRD FOUND.

W Winner of A versus Winner of B.

X Winner of C versus Winner of D.

Y Winner of E versus Winner of F.

Z Winner of G versus Winner of H.

SEMI-FINAL.

(A) Winner of W versus Winner of X.

(B) Winner of Y versus Winner of Z.

FINAL.

Winner of A versus Winner of B.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

SENTENCED FOR RASH DRIVING.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandallawalla, additional presidency magistrate disposed of a case in which Sub-Inspector Bhatkal charged Rahimuddin Sirajuddin with rash and negligent driving along Victoria Road on the 3rd instant and thereby causing the death of Kalpi Amr a bullock-cart driver under the circumstances already reported.

The prosecution case was that the deceased and others were loading a cart on the Victoria Road and which was near the pavement. The accused drove his lorry along the same road and without giving any warning came so fast that he knocked down the deceased who was killed on the spot, and then knocked down one Abdulla Haji Mahibux who received a slight injury. The lorry was loaded with cotton bales. The right hand side of the road was clear.

The accused pleaded guilty and prayed for mercy. The magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for a period of two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 100, in default to suffer hard labour for a further period of one month.

SENTENCED FOR THEFT

At the Mazagaon Police Court, on Thursday before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Paithankar of the G. I. P. Railway Police charged Jamal Ismail and Dugroo Bhica, both hamals employed at the Wari Bunder Goods Yard of the G. I. P. Railway with theft, as servants of a bail of cloth containing six takas valued at Rs. 230 and belonging to Messrs. Mohanlal and Sons.

The prosecution case was that the accused were taking the takas of cloth in a victoria on the afternoon of the 7th instant from Wari Bunder to Mazagaon when they were stopped by Police Constable No. 729B. on being questioned by the P.C., the accused said that the bundle contained sugar. His suspicion was aroused and he opened the bundle when the pieces of cloth were found in it. Both of them were arrested.

The accused pleaded guilty. The magistrate convicted them and sentenced each of them to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 150 in default to suffer hard labour for a further period of two months.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

General meeting of the B. B. R. A. Society, H. E. the Governor to preside, 6-30 p.m.

S S "Caledonia" with the outward mails on the 1st instant expected to arrive at 9 a.m.

Nomination Day for Fellows' Election to the Corporation.

Prof. D. D. Kapadia's lecture on "The "Starry Heavens," Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, 6 p.m.

Dr. R. P. Paranjype's lecture on primary education, at the resident of Mrs. Hayward Ridge Road, Malabar Hill, 5-30 p.m.

Rajpipla Polo Cup Handicap Tournament, Willingdon Sports Club, Finals, 5 p.m.

SATURDAY, Feb. 17.

S S "Khyber" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m.

Bombay Races: 5th Day.

The Shilotri Bank, Ltd., Ordinary General Meeting, Tamarind Lane, 4 p.m.

Bombay Students' Brotherhood public lecture on "History of Mediaeval Hindu India: 2nd Part" by Mr. C. V. Vaidya, in the hall of the Brotherhood Sandhurst Road, the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt., to preside.

SUNDAY, Feb. 18.

Gandhi Day.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, 9-30, at the Marwadi Vidyalaya.

MONDAY, Feb. 19.

Bombay Legislative Council, Town Hall, 2 p.m.

Bombay Dog show, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, Mavo Road.

8th Anniversary of the death of G. K. Gokhale Servants of India Society's Home, 6-30 p.m. Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale to preside.

TO-DAY'S MEETINGS.

SURAT RASHTRIYA SHALA FUND.

A meeting of the Collection Committee will be held at the office of Mr. Hiralal Karsandas Solicitor, Ash Lane, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. when a statement of work done and funds collected during the period ending 31st January 1923 will be submitted. Members and donors are requested to attend.

PASSENGERS AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSN.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association will meet to-day (Friday) at Mr. L. R. Tairsey's Office, 70 Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

FORTHCOMING MEETINGS.

GANDHI DAY MEETING.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Rajkeya Subha there will be a Public Meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Sunday (the 18th instant) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Messrs. Lalji Sarma Kahanji Photographer Morarji Varma, Prof. Ram Deva, Messrs P. R. Lele, Govindji Vasanji Warerkar and Bharucha will speak on the Gandhi Day, when our "Depressed" Countrymen are specially invited to attend.

GOKHALE ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

A meeting of friends and admirers of the late Mr. G. K. Gokhale will be held on Monday, the 19th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Home, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, to celebrate the eighth anniversary of his death. Principal G. C. Bhate and Mr. A.G. Desai, of Rajkot will address the meeting on the life and labours of the late Mr. Gokhale Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale will preside.

MATUNGA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

GANDHI DAY OBSERVANCE.

The 18th of February being Gandhy Day the Matunga Congress Committee has arranged to sell all kinds of Khadar at 25 per cent discount. All residents are requested to take full advantage of the opportunity.

On the same day there will be a spinning competition in the morning and Rashtria bhajan in the night at the Congress Committee's Office. Boys and girls who wish to take part in the competition are requested to give their names at the office.

'G' WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Patriotic Procession on tuhe 18th—It has been been decided to start a procession of Congress Workers and other sympathisers on Sunday (the 18th instant) for making collections to the Tilak Swaraj Fund in "G" Ward. The procession will start from the compound of Sheth Damodar Haridas, Mahim, at 7 a.m. and go through Mahim Bazar, Lady Hardinge Road Sonab Lane, Lady Jamshetji Road, Puranik's Wadi and Khumbarwada ending in the Congress Office, Dadar. The same will re-start from the Congress Office, Dadar, at 4 p.m. and go through Agar Bazar, Parbhadevi, Worli, Parel Elphinstone Road, ending in the Congress Office Dadar. Congress workers and other sympathisers are requested to join the procession. The public are requested to contribute their mite to the Tilak Swaraj Fund willingly and cheerfully.

F. WARD DIST. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The office of the F Ward District Congress Committee, at the Ghaswalla Building Saupari Bag Road, Parel, will be kept open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 6-30 p.m. to 9-30 p.m. All residents of the F. Ward are requested to enrol themselves as members for the Congress for the current year at the above office.

SALE OF KHADDER.

The F. Ward District Congress Committee has in stock a large stock of Khaddar, hand spun hand woven, ready for sale at a discount of 25 per cent. The residents of the F Ward are therefore requested to visit the Congress office and avail themselves of this opportunity to buy Khaddar.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P & O Mail Steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from Bombay of 10th instant arrived at Aden at 6 p.m. on the 14th instant and left there at 9-30 p.m. thesame day.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 8 per cent.

WEATHER & CROP REPORT.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 15

Bihar and Orissa 12th February:—Light showers fell in Chota Nagpur division, and in Patna, Gaya, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Monghyr, Bhagalpur Purnea and Balasore. There was no rain in the rest of the province. Harvesting of mustard and of early pulses is in progress. Paddy harvest is practically complete threshing continues. Pressing of sugarcane is going on. Standing crops are doing well. The prices of common rice has risen in one district fallen in four and is stationary in the remaining disthicts. The average price of local common rice at headquarters excluding angul was 8.91 seers a rupee against 8-31 seers.

Cattle disease is reported from ten districts. The conditions of standing crop is Orissa and Chota Nagpur is good.

IN AID OF

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE APPRECIATION FUND.

THE ARYA SUBODH NATAK MANDALI

will stage

"SATWA SAPHALYA"

or the

"TRIUMPH OF CHASTITY"

and

MESSAGE OF CHARKHA

with

SPECIAL INDIAN DANCES BY MISS MARY

the famous Egyptian Dancer

on SATURDAY the 24th February 1923 at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.)

in the BOMBAY THEATRE, near Grant Road corner.

Rates of tickets :—Rs. 25, 15, 10, 7½, 5, 3, 2, and 1.

Tickets can be had from :

Mr. Laxmidas R. Tairsee, 70 Apollo Street,
,, Burjorji F. Bharucha, 54 Apollo Street,
,, Govindji Vasanji, Sweetmeat Saloon, Grant Road.
"Bombay Theatre.

BOOK SEATS EARLY.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Friday, February 16, 1923.

THE ISSUE.

At the meeting of the United Provinces Congress Committee held in Allahabad on Tuesday with Pandit Motilal Nehru in the chair, resolutions were passed appealing to all Congressmen to minimise all points of difference and to concentrate on an effective common platform of work. With this object in view, the Committee has requested the All-India Congress Committee to convene a special session of the National Congress in June next. Two other resolutions were also passed, one supporting the Congress candidates contesting the Municipal and District Board seats, the other trusting that no active propaganda for or against contesting the elections for the Councils would for the present be carried on in those provinces. The resolutions have, according to the Associated Press, been adopted by way of compromise between the two parties in the Congress. Any attempt to bring the minority in the Congress to work with the majority is welcome, for the nation cannot, at this moment of its supreme need, afford dissipation of its energies. The Council-party in the United Provinces are to be congratulated on recognising the wisdom of stopping all active propaganda for contesting the elections and we trust that they will realise that the only effective common platform of work is that offered by the resolutions of the Gaya session of the Congress and, realising this, will concentrate their efforts on carrying it out to success.

As for the majority of the Congress, their attitude regarding the Councils is clear and definite. They are not anxious to enter into academic discussions on the question. They have simply to ignore the Councils and only when the election time comes will they carry out the mandate of the Congress by organising an effective boycott of the Council elections. The imprisonment of the Mahatma was a chance for them to show that it was not alone the presence of Mahatma which sustained the life and vigour of the movement he had founded. The nation has been on its trial for nearly a year, as never before. The first months after Mahatma Gandhi's imprisonment were unfortunately months of inaction; and the appointment of the Civil Disobedience Inquiry Committee and the publication of its Report, with its bombshell in the shape of the recommendation regarding Council-entry, made things worse. Fortunately, despite the split in the Congress, the fervour of the nation was revived by these proceedings. A striking proof of its loyalty to Mahatma's programme was given in the chorus of disapproval with which the proposal regarding Council-entry was received, and still more in the decision of the Gaya session of the Congress, which put plainly the question which has faced the country since the day Mahatma went to prison: has or has not the country faith in Non-Cooperation as the way to Swaraj? The answer was decided, and, we should have thought, conclusive. We see no use in starting once again a wordy war, which we regard as wicked waste of time. Therefore we are opposed to the suggestion for holding a special session of the Congress to reconsider what has already been considered and decided.

The prospect of a special session of the Congress can only have the effect of distracting the minds of Congress workers from the work in hand to futile discussions of the topics to be laid before the special session. No new circumstances have arisen since the Gaya session. On the other hand the challenge of the bureaucracy which has kept the Mahatma in prison in defiance of the people's wish and deepest feeling for eleven months remains unanswered. The nation's chief concern is to work out the Gaya programme, and it ought to be the chief concern of every party. When it has become the chief concern of every party, we shall regard the suggested new arrangement as a compromise. Till then we must regard it as a truce, which settles nothing.

FISCAL POLICY.

The very simplicity of the resolution on fiscal policy which Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas is to move to-day in the Legislation Assembly has apparently proved the greatest objection to the Government. Mr. Innes, on behalf of the Government, proposes an alternative, every clause of which is either a preparation for the ultimate sacrifice of Indian interests at the altar of financial exigencies engendered by culpable mismanagement by the bureaucracy, or of the hidden demands of Imperial requirements. Mr. Jamnadas raises a plain issue by simply requiring that "a policy of protection be adopted as the one best suited to the interests of India." Mr. Innes complicates the matter so as to make it unrecognisable. Government "accept in principle the proposition that the fiscal policy of India may legitimately be directed towards fostering the development of industries in India." But need this have been stated? Unless the Government want the world to infer the implication that they have hitherto most illegitimately neglected the industrial development of India, by a directly hostile policy in that behalf—which, indeed, would be a belated but truthful admission—we do not see any need for stating this self-evident proposition. The question is, what precise form this policy of fostering the development of industries in India is to take? Mr. Jamnadas says it must be a protective tariff; the Fiscal Commission endorses it; the country has for a generation been demanding it. And the only answer of Lord Reading's Government—what a travesty of his boast about having come out to do justice to India!—is "that in the application of it regard must be had to the financial needs of the country, and the present dependance of the Government of India on the Import, Export, and Excise Duties for a large part of its revenues"! If this means anything—note the specific enumeration of the three forms of duties—it means a categoric refusal to satisfy the one great need of India. Not even the crying shame of the Excise Duty on Indian manufactured cotton can be hoped to be removed! And still the Government would dare to call their policy one of fostering Indian industries!

The country has already pronounced, and the Legislature might well re-echo, the sentiment that they are not bound to pay regard to the financial needs of this incorrigible administration! If Lord Rawlinson would not agree to undo the Army amalgamation scheme; if Lord Reading would not permit the Inchcape Committee to make substantial reductions; if they would not reduce their wasteful borrowing, and cannot make their commercial services pay,—why they have made their own bed; and they must even lie upon it. If there is a vicious circle in this argument it is not "made in India." The financial needs, we repeat for a thousandth time, will never be met until they vigorously control expenditure, beginning with the Army. Is their inability to touch the sacrosanct extravagance in this department any reason for sacrificing the true interests of the country? And even if those interests are to be safeguarded, the mere acceptance "*in principle*" of a policy of protection would have done them no harm! There are the duties on export monopolies like jute. Why could not the tax on it be doubled or quadrupled? The foreigner will and must pay it, and Indian Government as well as the people can only benefit by it. Do the Government of India not think of benefiting the Indian people so much as of safeguarding the interests of the Dundee manufacturers?

The other amendments on the fiscal resolutions hardly need to be noticed; though we must point out that Mr. Joshi's amendment seems to commit the mistake of putting the cart before the horse. We yield to none in active sympathy for the cause of Indian Labour and we have pointed out over and over again to what a lamentable extent Labour conditions in India fall short of meeting the human needs of the workers and how far the Legislature has failed to safeguard the interests of the latter. But we must demur to Mr. Joshi's demand that "legislative and other measures will be adopted *before* the policy of protection is put into effect." Passing over the implied question-begging in Mr. Joshi's reference to a "forced growth of industrialism," we must observe that neither Mr. Joshi nor any one else could say to-day what precise form Indian industrialism would take as concerns Labour. Mr. Joshi must realise that if public opinion in India vigorously demands protection for the development of industries it also demands with greater vigour that the economic status and living condition of workers must be improved and it is in no mood to-day—and assuredly will not be in a self-governing India—to tolerate the callous exploitation of human labour that is at present associated with industrialism. But the question of ameliorating Labour conditions through legislation is not necessarily connected with that of fiscal policy on which the vital interests of the country depend, and must be considered apart on its own merit. And Mr. Joshi's amendment is likely to divide the national forces in the Legislature.

Notes of the Day

Britain and the Ruhr Situation.

The opening of the second session of the new British Parliament was naturally inaugurated by the debate on the Ruhr situation. But the debate does not seem to have been very fruitful. The attitude of the British Government still remains as elusive as ever and Mr. Bonar Law's statement does not help to define it. That the French have over-reached themselves in their mad adventure is clear to the meanest understanding. As Mr. Bonar Law said, the Ruhr is the jugular vein of European industrial life and France has done more harm to herself than to others. She has got nothing from the Ruhr and has spent much on it. But France has had no illusions upon this point. For the objective of M. Poincare has not been "Reparations" but "security" which, according to him, means the disorganisation of German industry and the disintegration of German territory by a permanent French domination of the Rhineland. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald went to the root of the matter when he declared that the Allies had drifted into a policy of imperialism and annexation. And he proceeded to ask certain pertinent questions. "He asked whether it had been suggested that the presence of the British at Cologne should be used for the purpose of helping France. Had any negotiations been opened with regard to the supply of British labour for the Ruhr? Had any pledge been given in regard to the real purpose of France in occupying the Ruhr? Was France limiting her operations to the receipt of reparations or was occupation the first step towards the proclamation of an Independent Rhine republic? He also asked questions with regard to the British position on the Reparations Commission and the Rhineland Commission and regarding France's debt to Britain."

Unsatisfactory Attitude.

Mr. Bonar Law, to judge from the cabled summary of his speech, failed to give satisfactory answers to these questions. He made the significant admission that he "was convinced that the fear of insecurity had lately been behind the French measures and both people and statesmen wanted reparations, but felt they would not like to see Germany strong enough to pay them." So the truth is out. What France wants is not Reparations but the crippling of Germany as a nation. And what is the attitude of the British Government in face of this menace to Europe? Mr. Bonar Law's answer to this question is most unsatisfactory. He said: "Now, whatever happens I do not see a bright prospect in front of us. France is committed to this policy and is bound to see it through." If France is, as Mr. Bonar Law himself admits, ruining Europe, is Britain to stand aloof and watch the tragic process? Mr. Bonar Law, indeed, gave a vague hint of the withdrawal of British troops from the Rhine and the consequent break-up of the Entente, but what is needed at present is a more definite policy of absolute dissociation with the action of France by the withdrawal of the British troops from the Rhine and of the British representative from the Reparations Commission. Such a definite action will alone prove to the world that Britain has no share in the French policy of aggression. And recognising that the Reparation demands and the "sanctions" are impossible and that the Versailles Treaty is the root of the trouble, this action should be followed by a clear demand that France should agree to an immediate reconsideration of the whole question by an international body commanding the confidence of all the nations concerned. In this connection Lord Curzon's lack of faith in the League of Nations, to which he is anxious to submit the question of Mosul, is significant.

Turco-Armenian Rapprochement.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Near East" writes under date January 17:—

"A meeting was held at the Armenian Club in Pera last Sunday afternoon under the auspices of 'L'Association d'Amitie Turco-Armenienne', the principal object of which was the reading of a letter from Mustapha Kemal Pasha in reply to a telegram of greeting which had been sent to him by the Association. Amongst those present were Kerestedjian Effendi (Hon. President of the Association), Zia Bey, Prefect of the town; Assim Bey, Governor of Pera; Saadi Bey, Director of Police; and Mejid Bey, representing Adnan Bey, the Governor of Constantinople.

"The object of the Association is to form a *rapprochement* between Turks and Armenians, to forgive and forget former troubles and grievances (which, according to the speakers at the meeting, have been due to the snare and delusion of foreign politics), and by throwing a veil over the past, to work with a view to the establishment of good relations between the two races. All well-wishers of both Turks and Armenians will wish the Association every success."

We heartily endorse the wish. The Armenian and other Christian peoples lived in the Turkish Empire for centuries happily and prospered until, instigated by the emissaries of Czarist Russia and other foreign Powers, they were induced to betray their country and their fellow-subjects. Now happily the policy of Russia is changed and the Armenians see that it is to their interest to renew their old traditional relations of amity with the Turkish people.

Emigration to the Malaya States.

All that we said the other day in regard to emigration of Indian unskilled labourers to Ceylon applies with greater force to the Federated Malaya States, but in this case too the Assembly has given its blessings to Government of India's resolution on the subject. Permission has been given for the emigration of Indian labour on the promise of the Chamber of Commerce in the Malaya States to undertake an enquiry into the wages of the labourers. These promises at best could only be nebulous. They have never been kept in the past and are not likely to be kept in the future. Mr. Rangachariar spoke of "improved" conditions, but no one knows what the improvements are. Pathetic stories of ill-treatment of labourers in the Malaya States have often been published in the Indian papers. Labourers, who run away from the rubber plantations finding the conditions intolerable, are brought back and severely punished both by the planters and the magistrates. Indian life is held cheap in the Malaya States, and yet here are Indian legislators giving expression to sentiments of deep concern for the planting community there. Mr. Joshi pertinently asked whether strikes were illegal in the Malaya States, and Mr. Sarma undertook to make enquiries into the matter. But strikes are practically illegal, in that the men are brought back and placed before the magistrates, even where it is proved that they were subjected to ill-treatment, and on the flimsiest evidence punished to long terms of imprisonments. So this vicious circle goes on and the Indian emigrants have to suffer. The European planters do not want the Indian labourer there except as a hewer of wood and drawer of water and to that position the Assembly has virtually relegated him. Such are the perils of Co-operation.

Roads.

One of the tasks of the new Corporation should be to lay down a new road construction policy for the city. As things are at present, while the roads in most parts of the city are neglected, because the residents of the localities belong to the poor or middle classes, roads in more fashionable quarters of the town receive more than due attention. At the last meeting of the Standing Committee the Commissioner brought forward a proposal for laying a layer of asphalt on the Walkeshwar Road up to the Government House at a cost of about Rs. 50,000, although the road is a tarred one. Is the tax-payers' money to be spent in this extravagant manner, when numerous other roads in the city require immediate attention? When, for instance, complaints were made to the Commissioner that the Girgaum Road was in a very bad condition, his reply was that the work of repairing it would be taken in hand immediately funds were available. The road is not yet repaired and remains full of ruts and dust. Throughout the day a very heavy traffic of motor lorries and cars passes over it and the people have to suffer quietly. And much the same may be said about other roads in the city. Yet, the Municipal Commissioner has money enough to lay a layer of asphalt on the Walkeshwar Road! The public cannot blame the Commissioner so much as the members of the Standing Committee, who have failed to do their duty properly.

"Postal Contracts."

The Postmaster-General, Bombay Circle, writes:—

"Sir, with reference to the letter signed by 'Fairplay' in your issue of the 5th instant on the subject of the contract for the conveyance of mails in Bombay City, I have the honour to say that the present contract with the Bombay Garage will expire on the 31*st October* next and not on the 31st March as stated by your correspondent. Arrangements are now being made to call for tenders for a fresh contract, and a notice on the subject will appear in the Press in due course.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

AN OVERDUE REFORM.

The papers relating to the Second Revision Settlement of the Peth (or Peint as it is now officialy spelt) Taluka of the Nasik District add one more chapter to history of unrelenting greed characterising the economic policy of the present Government. The previous settlements of this Taluka were admittedly piecemeal, imperfect and unsatisfactory. Their only merit was that they had levied an assessment which was paid so regularly that remissions or arrears were almost insignificant. But that might argue the lowness of the initial as much as the imperfect acquaintance with the ways of this vale of tears in the people of Peint. The Settlement Officer prefers to believe:—

"From what has been said above and from the fact that almost the whole of the land revenue is paid in one instalment and that too before the middle of February, it is evident that it comes with ease and that the people find no difficulty at all to pay it" (para 49).

and his superior officers have apparently all gone on this remark to propose their acquiescence in or alterations of his suggestions as to the new settlement. For "a people soaked with malaria, devoid of energy, enterprize or intelligence, easily robbed by Sowkars and traders, *living under as low a standard of comfort as it is imaginable in these days would be possible for any human being*, and *apperently* fixed immovably in that plight" [remarks of Mr. Anderson, Settlement Commissioner and Director of Land Records, dated 2nd June 1920] Mr. Dikshit, the Settlement Officer, is prepared to propose a gross all-round increase in the Taluka of 18.19 per cent. And his immediate superior, the Collector of Nasik, has light-heartedly—we had almost said with culpable levity, in view of his remarks as to the spread of the drink habit, which he considers a venial aberration—endorsed the suggestion, without even so much as a scrutiny of the main basis for his subordinate's suggestions. The following table gives a summary of the state of things in the Peint Settlement as existing under the old settlement, and as it would be under Mr. Dikshit's proposals:

Number of Villages.	Maximum rate. Present.	Proposed.
Dry Crop.		
103	1-4-0	1-8-0
26	1-0-0	1-1-0
56	0-12-0	0-14-0
32		0-12-0

Had these proposals been accepted the revenue from this Taluka would have increased from Rs. 38,772 to Rs. 45,825 or about 18 1/5 per cent.

Unjustifiable Increase.

Let us consider the grounds on which Mr. Dikshit proposes, and Mr. Painter endorses such increases: "From the statistical information collated above . . . . . I am led to conclude that the Taluka has on the whole advanced though at a slow pace during the Settlement Period. The climate has decidedly improved, area under cultivation has increased by 22,432 acres, Khuresni (niger seed) and superior kinds of rice have continued to be grown on a larger area in preference to less valuable crops, means of communications have to some extent improved and extended, the old system of barter has been abandoned, the population has advanced in number and material prosperity, agricultural resources have shown a marked increase, water supply has improved both in quality and quantity, substantial facilities have been offered for education, sale and letting values of land have steadily developed, *and last though* not least prices have doubly risen" (*sic*) para 51 of the Report.

Not one of these arguments can support a case for an increase, for either the factors mentioned are non-existent, or tell a tale quite different from that of the Settlement Officer. We see, for instance, no trace of an improvement of climate in Mr. Dikshit's report, relating to this Taluka, not even in the table of rainfall appended to his report. The increase in area is the result of bringing what was previously forest land into cultivation (see para 46) and is more than balanced by an increase in population. Besides, if the area under cultivation is increased, the total revenue collected would also increase without making that a reason for the general increase of rates. Education is lamentably backward (para 28); communications hopelessly inadequate (para 15); sanitation extremely wretched (para 29-30); manufactures non-existent (para 23); trade undeveloped or unknown (para 22) and water supply exceedingly scanty (33). On these his own admissions we fail to see the justification of Mr. Dikshit's proposals in the least particularly when we remember the devastating spread of the drink habit, which has multiplied by 1000 per cent. in 15 years (para 26) and health as evidenced by vital statistics is decaying by 100 per cent.

A Grim Tragedy.

But the tragedy of the new epidemic of greed in the revenue authorities becomes the grimmer when we find the Director of Land Records summarily setting aside these proposals, in favour of his own, *still more exacting and onerous*! And this in spite of the fact that the two officers—the Settlement Officer and the Collector—on the spot had both agreed about the new proposals. The new Land Revenue policy is steadily, though silently, reversing the best features of the Joint Report of Goldsmid and Wingate, and perpetuating some of the worst blemishes of the Bombay Land Revenue System. The Director of Land Records and Revenue Settlement himself admits that the standard of living in the Taluka under settlement is the lowest conceivable. He is aware of the poor education, and poorer communications in the area. He knows of the Sowcar's drain, of the backward cultivation, of the unreclaimed forest land. And yet he asks for an increase! And what an increase! "The gross all

(Continued on page 8.)

PASSIVE RESISTANCE.

GERMAN LABOUR'S LEAD.

NO VIOLENCE EVEN OF SPEECH.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The "Manchester Guardian" correspondent in Essen states that the wholesale deportations, following the conferences between M. Le Trocquer and General Weygand, form a part of the deliberate policy of removing the German civil authorities and replacing them by French and Belgians. Nevertheless, the passive resistance of the German population is hardening, though, with a few exceptions, there has been hardly any violence—even of speech. The raise heroics which fill the Berlin newspapers find no echo here. One constantly hears the phrase: "If we win, then all wars will henceforth be meaningless."

There is, however, a dangerous growing tendency to deal with the waverers by mob law. Thus the personnel of the Kaiserhof Hotel have been compelled to join the boycott of the French because they were scared by threats.

The leadership of the passive resistance campaign has passed into the hands of the Labour Party. The Labour organisations are responsible for plastering the walls of Essen with labels calling on the people to resist.—Reuter.

Reuter cables from Essen that there are everywhere signs of exhaustion of French patience. When the last employee of the Kaiserhof Hotel had evacuated the premises yesterday, electric light was cut off at the central power station. The attempts at persuasion having failed, the French troops occupied the station in the evening and arrested the management. General Fourner has written to the Burgomaster of Essen announcing his intention of applying sanctions in consequence of the shop-keeping boycott.—Reuter.

FRENCH "RULE" IN RUHR

PENALISING GERMAN TOWNS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

News from the Ruhr indicates increasing strictness on the part of the French.

A strong French force entered Gelsenkirchen and demanded the surrender of the six policemen involved in the recent affray. Several other people were arrested owing to their attitude, while a detachment of French troops was passing through the streets with prisoners. The French are severely penalising Geisenkirchen owing to sabotage and interference with the telegraph and telephone communication with Paris.

Bochum is also being punished for the refusal of the authorities there to allow requisition of motor cars and for the threat of murder of chauffeurs if the cars were requisitioned.

Punishment of the recalcitrant police and other officials continues and the Burgomaster and the Chief of the Police have been expelled from Vohwinkel.

The Court has sentenced the Police Secretary at Bredenay to two months' imprisonment and a fine of hundred thousand marks for refusing to carry out his duties.—Reuter.

IF DEBT CRUSHES FRANCE.

WHAT WOULD BE THE EFFECT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The French Ambassador, addressing the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce to-day, asked what would be the effect if France, who was Britain's most important customer, were crushed beneath the burden of the debt incurred firstly, to repel a German aggression, and, secondly, to restore the devastated territory. France had received practically nothing from Germany; on the contrary, she had advanced Germany over a hundred thousand million francs. It was an incredible and scandalous paradox that France should be obliged to become the banker for an aggressor whose productive power had been retained intact.—Reuter.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH ZONE.

FRANCO-BRITISH CONFERENCE FOR UTILISATION.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—M. Le Trocquer, the Minister of Public Works, and General Payot are leaving for London this afternoon to confer with the British Government with regard to the utilisation of the railways in the British zone in occupied Germany.—Reuter.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 15.

Information was received in London to-day that M. Le Trocquer, the French Minister of Public Works, was to arrive in London to-night with General Payot. It had been arranged that the latter officer should come to London to discuss matters relating to transport in the Rhineland with particular reference to the British zone. The intention of M. Le Trocquer to accompany the General was not known in London before to-day. (B. O. W.).

DECISION FOR A GENERAL STRIKE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Paris.—Following the strikes in the mines in Moselle and Sarre and the general unrest among the French miners who are demanding increase in wages on account of the cost of living, the extremist miners' federation has decided upon a general strike beginning from Friday next.

The principal Miners' Federation, however, does not mention the strike.—Reuter.

RUHR OCCUPATION.

DISAPPROVAL IN ENGLAND.

GOVERNMENT POLICY UPHELD.

LEAFIELD, Feb. 15.

The debate in both the Houses of Parliament indicated the general approval of the policy of the Government regarding the Ruhr and Turkey. Lord Curzon's conduct of the Lausanne Conference was commended both by the Conservative and the Opposition speakers. There was likewise a broad measure of agreement regarding the Ruhr question. Mr. Bonar Law, Lord Curzon, Mr. Asquith and Lord Grey were alike convinced that the maintenance of the entente with France was a vital necessity for the peace of Europe, but at the same time they all disapproved of the French policy in the Ruhr as defeating its avowed object—the recovery of the reparations. Nor did they believe it would add to France's safety in the future. The only divergence of opinion consisted in Mr. Asquith's suggestion which was supported by other speakers for reference of the Ruhr problem to the League of Nations. Mr. Bonar Law replied that this was simply not feasible so long as France was not disposed thereto.

PRESS COMMENTS.

The newspapers re-echo to this general agreement on foreign policy. "The Times" in a leading article says: "Yesterday's debates have shown a general goodwill towards France and an understanding of the French difficulties which exist in both the Houses of Parliament while making it perfectly clear that there is no serious body of support in England for the disastrous adventure in the Ruhr. That should at least do something to dissipate any false impressions abroad that British public opinion is not behind the Government or that its disapproval of the French policy depends upon some mysterious pro-German intrigue."

The "Daily Telegraph" says: "In any case Mr. Bonar Law made it clear that the rupture of the entente could not be contemplated by the Government."

The "Evening Standard" considers that the main inspiration of the French action is a feeling of insecurity and it notes that Mr. Bonar Law made it clear that he understands and sympathises with the French apprehensions. The paper adds: "The stubborn fact remains that while the entente is important to Great Britain it is also the only means by which the very natural fears of France can be allayed and her desire for security satisfied. It may not absolutely secure her against German attempts at revenge but it can, if preserved in its strength, make such attempts so expensive and risky as to throw the probabilities on the side of maintenance of peace." (B. O. W.).

MR. BONAR LAW'S SPEECH.

KEEN GERMAN INTEREST.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Berlin.—The public interest in Mr. Bonar Law's speech on the Ruhr is evidenced by the fact that the police have proceeded against a number of newsvendors for obstruction, owing to the crowds' eagerly snapping up special editions of newspapers summarising the speech which is prescribed in the press as "Heralding doom" and "warning to France."—Reuter.

CRITICAL ECONOMIC SITUATION.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

A message from Dusseldorf states that the economic situation in some places is now more critical. The Dusseldorf firm has closed down, rendering 2500 men idle. A number of Germans employed in the Export Licenses Office at Baden who agreed to work with the French officials have received anonymous letters threatening death.—Reuter.

BAN ON GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—A message from Dusseldorf reports that as a consequence of the growing effervescence of the population, especially in Bochum, Bottrop, Herne and Recklinghausen, the French have decided to disarm the Security Police, who are becoming more and more hostile and to transform them into Municipal Police.

Cologne.—During the past month in the occupied territory 86 newspapers were suspended for varying periods. 28 were prohibited from entering the occupied zone. Seven more papers were suspended to-day. Reuter.

TOWARDS PEACE IN EUROPE.

ASQUITHIAN-NATIONAL LIBERAL AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

In the House of Commons, a joint Asquithian-National Liberal amendment to the address will be moved by Mr. Fisher, and Sir John Simon and Mr. Lloyd George are expected to speak in its support. The amendment declares that inasmuch as the future peace of Europe cannot be safeguarded nor recovery of the reparations promoted by the Franco-Belgian operations in the Ruhr, it is urgently necessary to seek effective securities against aggression by international guarantees under the League of Nations; and to invite the Council of the League without delay to appoint a commission of experts to report on Germany's capacity to pay the reparations and the best way of effecting such a payment. It also moves that, in view of the recent indications that the Government of the United States would participate in a conference on the subject, the British representative on the Council of the League of Nations be instructed to urge that the American Government be invited to appoint an expert to sit on the commission.—Reuter.

ALLIED NOTE TO ANGORA.

MUDROS ARMISTICE STILL IN FORCE!

REPORTED DECISION TO CLOSE SMYRNA PORT.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

It is learned that the Allied High Commissioners at Constantinople are sending a joint Note to the Angora Government declaring that the Allies maintain that the Mudros Armistice is still in force and Turkish demand for the withdrawal of warships from Smyrna is inacceptable. The Note also adds that the Allies are entitled to maintain their warships in Smyrna.

Meanwhile, a Constantinople telegram reports that the Angora newspaper "Yenigun" states that the Angora Government has decided to abide by its decision to close the ports of Smyrna and Ismid and that it is out of the question to abandon this attitude.—Reuter.

KING HUSSEIN'S ENVOY IN LONDON.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

King Hussein's envoy Doctor Naji had his first official interview, lasting three hours, with the Foreign and Colonial Office officials who discussed the question of a treaty with him especially in connection with the Arab nations as a whole. Negotiations also took place on the pledge given to King Hussein and on the speedy conclusion of the Treaty. They will be resumed in a day or two. Reviewing the position Dr. Naji urged that a fresh start be made in the relations between Britain and Arab countries and that an arrangement be made which, unlike past guarantees, will ensure a true settlement and not leave the door open to discussions and misunderstandings. —Reuter.

AMALGAMATION OF BANKING HOUSES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Treasury, the Army Council and the Air Council have approved the amalgamation of the banking houses Glyn, Mills, Currie and Company and Holt and Company, Army Agents, as from 1st January 1923.—Reuter.

BEQUEST TO THE KING.

LORD MARCUS BERESFORD'S GRATITUDE FOR KINDNESS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Lord Marcus Beresford has left £35,641 sterling and bequeathed all his race-horses and brood-mares to the King "as a token of humble respect and gratitude for his kindness to me."—Reuter.

SEALED CHAMBER OF TUTANKHAMEN'S TOMB.

OPENING CEREMONY ON FEB. 18TH.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Luxor.—Tourists already thronging the Valley of Kings are increasing daily following the announcement of the decision to open the sealed Chamber of Tutankhamen's Tomb on February 18th. The occasion will be one of great ceremony and will be attended by Lord and Lady Allenby and the Queen of Belgians who arrives in Alexandria on February 16th. It is hoped that King Fuad will send a detachment of his bodyguard and picked Egyptian troops as the guard of honour. The work of clearing the outer Chamber has been speeded up and the treasures brought out including the elaborately decorated chariots, lion-headed couch, State robes, chorus birds, strange heraldic animals and bizarre artistic designs.—Reuter.

FOOTBALL RESULTS.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The League matches resulted as follows:—

LEAGUE—FIRST DIVISION.

Newcastle two, West Bromwich nil; Tottenham two, Blackburn nil.

SECOND DIVISION.

Bury nil, Fulham one.

THIRD DIVISION (Southern Section).

Bristol City three, Merthyr nil; Reading one, Millwall two; Gillingham two, Charlton two.

The Scottish Cup-tie replay resulted as follows:—

Hamilton nil, Dundee one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Celtic one, Albion one; Morton one, Hibernians nil; Ayr two, Raith nil.

The following is a draw for the fourth round of the Scottish (Football) Cup to be played on February 24th:—Celtic versus Raith; Third Lanark v. Dundee; Hibernians v. Aberdeen; Motherwell v. Boness.—Reuter.

FRENCH OFFICER MALTREATED.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Berlin.—A telegram from Gelsenkirchen says that a French officer was maltreated by a crowd and wounded on the head. He was subsequently removed to the Police Prefecture.—Reuter.

OBJECTS OF PROPOSED FRENCH LOAN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Paris.—The objects of the loan of thirteen milliard francs mentioned yesterday is to pay off five milliard Treasury Bonds which mature in June and to meet the estimated expenses for the reconstruction of the liberated regions.—Reuter.

TURKISH PEACE.

FRESH CONFERENCE SUGGESTED.

LABOUR CONDEMNS BRITISH ATTITUDE.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Lt.-Col. Aubrey Herbert referring to the Lausanne Conference suggested turning their backs on their past policy, convoking a new conference and seriously considering the withdrawal of British troops from Constantinople. He urged for a collective agreement between the Allies and Turkey, but if that was impossible, Britain should act alone.

Mr. Noel Buxton attacked Lord Curzon's policy and declared that progress could be made if they recognised Russia, revised their policy relative to the Straits and resumed the Conference forthwith.

GOVERNMENT REPLY.

Mr. MacNeill, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, replying denied that the Government's Russian policy was in any way responsible for the disappointing results of the Conference. He said it was insufficient to have a paper provision regarding the minorities; he would prefer forcible guarantees, but that was impossible in the present circumstances. The provisions of the Treaty showed that Lord Curzon was fully aware of the necessity of protecting the interests of the Moslem communities and the ground was covered as far as possible by the Treaty.

Mr. MacNeill recommended to Lt.-Col. Aubrey Herbert the remarks on the Turks contained in the address and since the mistake was theirs and not that of the British, he expressed the opinion that the Conference had had the effect of materially enhancing British prestige. He did not think the failure of the Conference might be attributed to any of the matters discussed there, but it concerned the financial clauses in which the British were less interested than some of their Allies. He considered that the Turks had not wholly appreciated the meaning of these clauses; consequently, he entertained very great hope and certain amount of confidence that the Turks would realise their terrible mistake when the matter had been more fully considered and Angora's signature would ultimately be attached to the Treaty.—Reuter.

CURZON ECHOES BONAR LAW.

Lord Curzon referring to the Lausane Conference, in the House of Lords declared that like the problem of Germany and the Ruhr, it was impossible for one country to solve the Eastern problem. There was no French interest as apart from the British interest in a satisfactory settlement of the Turkish problem. He laboured strenuously and earnestly for maintenance of the Allied front. He found utmost difficulty in answering the question as to how the Conference failed. The Allies' terms were lavish beyond those previously offered to any beaten power and he would have thought it impossible that the Turks would refuse to sign the treaty but at the last moment some malignant spirit intervened. He did not know whether an unfavourable opinion prevailed in Angora or whether the Turks were still counting on a possible rift in the Allied lute but it was a great mistake which the Turks would shortly realise for themselves. Incidentally, Lord Curzon stated that the Treaty with King Feisul had not yet been ratified and it was not likely to be ratified before Parliament had had an opportunity to express its opinion on it.—Reuter.

NEW PERSIAN CABINET.

APPOINTMENT OF MINISTERS.

The Consul-General in charge of the Persian Consulate, Bombay writes:—

The following telegram has been received from Teheran (Persia) regarding the New Persian Cabinet.

Mostowfi-ul-Mamalik, Prime Minister and Minister for Interior.

Zakaul-Molk, Foreign Minister.

Sardar-e-Sepah, War Minister.

Mohtashem-us-Saltaneh, Minister for Education.

Mumtazul-Molk, Minister for Justice.

Nasrol-Molk, Minister for Finance.

The Minister for Post and Telegraphs and other Minister will be appointed later on.

TEHERAN, Feb. 15.

The new Cabinet is constituted as follows Mostafiol Mamalak-Premier and Minister for Interior Nasrel Molk-Minister for Finance, Zokadl Molk-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mamtazol Molk-Minister for Justice, Mahtashem es Saltaneh-Minister for Public Instruction. Sardar Sepah remains Minister for War. The portfolios of Posts and Telegraphs and Public Works remain vacant still.—Reuter.

READJUSTMENT OF RAILWAY DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Cologne.—In connection with the French request for a temporary transfer of a small portion of the British zone to French control for facilitating the passage of coal trains to France in the event of a general strike on the German railways, an agreement has practically been concluded by the Inter-Allied Railway Sub-Commission regarding the readjustment of the railway difficulties. Details have not been divulged but it is announced significantly that if the important key section of the railway is handed over to the French, no precedent will be established thereby since the boundaries of the occupied areas have frequently been readjusted.—Reuter.

TURKS UNDER GREEK HEEL.

UNHEEDED PLEA FOR AUTONOMY OF MACEDONIA.

WITH SALONICA AS CAPITAL

(Concluded from our Monday's issue.)

The following is a translation of a memorial presented to the London Conference of 1912 by a Turkish delegation from Macedonia. The above was appended to the representation of the Macedonian Muslim Association, submitted to the Lausanne Conference:

We come from the same population of Macedonia, and the nature of our mandate is quite precise in that it consists in the procuration of the things of which we have the honour to subjoin a list to this memorial. We desire, by this preliminary declaration to exclude from the mind of your Excellency all indirect news which might reach it, in respect to our mandate, from one of the parties interested in the question. This important point once properly established, we have the honour, Excellency, to expose to you in a resume the argument on which we base our case.

The Balkan Allies, in the war which they desire to engage against Turkey take advantage of the historical principle for justifying the attribution to themselves of Roumelian territories.

It is not our purpose at this hour to criticise that right, but could they not invoke the same principle equally in favour of the Turks, the Jews, and the Valaques? Obviously yes

Is it time which confers this historical right on the populations inhabiting a territory?

Several centuries of residence are there to confer it on them. Is it a lieu established by gay or sorry events communistically felt by the populations of the same territory that it should be brought out and proclaimed?

None other but the Turkish element has fought for the conquest of this country, and worked for its development even under the worst of governmental regimes.

It would certainly have been better if the despotic regime which has been guilty of misgovernment during centuries had abstained from encouraging them. And it is just at the moment when the possibility of a bit of happiness for it is dimly perceived that they wish to place it under a different regime, that of the *continuelles and intestines*, which has already commenced to declare itself.

The sentiments of justice and humanity refuse to admit it. As regards the Israelites and the Valaques, the same argument could be easily invoked on their behalf.

As to the principle concerning the number of each nationality in Macedonia, it fully bears out our argument. What is, in fact, according to the most exact statistics, the respective proportion of each element in the country?

We will be precise in our calculations as will be found from the following example — Sanjak Bulgars Greeks Turks Israelite Valaque of

Salonica	92805	191739	228989	110000	50000
Drama	5194	43093	124960	5000	
Serrese	118027	36244	114386	20000	
Total	216026	274093	468343	135000	50000

How could they commit the flagrant injustice of preaching the principle of nationality for the allotment of territories of which the majority of the inhabitants are Turks, as in the city of Drama, or are Israelites as in the city of Salonica, which at all events ought to have a special administration.

How do they attribute Serrese to the Bulgars, Kuprulu to the Serbs Such things are political impossibilities.

The conflicts which had coloured Macedonia with blood since 1902, will rise again, by an artificial division imposed by force, with a tenacity as much ferocious as the element which served them as equilibrium and stopper, that is to say the Ottoman Government, when it had disappeared.

It is Macedonia which should hereafter be constituted as this buffer state. It is impossible to divide it and at least to impose provisionally by means of blood and fire, a foreign domination on it.

Europe which has desired, in accepting such as the results of the war, to put an end to all these conflicts, will have nevertheless to return to the charge in the nearest future. The pacification which she wished to realise will not be materialised without an autonomous territory, with Salonica as capital, under the control of the Great Powers.

Consequently, we have the honour to place our desiderata in the following propositions:

(1) *The creation of an autonomous territory in Macedonia, with Salonica as capital.*

(2) *Such autonomous territory to be guaranteed by the Great Powers.*

(3) *European control.*

It is from our point of view the only possible solution of the Macedonian problem which appears here, before Europe, of little account, notwithstanding the actual word of command of the Allies not to raise a conflict.

Trusting to the future and to the justice of Europe, we pray to your Excellency, to take in hand our cause, the cause of a population which has been spared no misfortune until now.

It is in the firm hope of a favourable action by your Excellency, that we pray for your acceptance of our highest regard.

President:—(Sd.) Halini Bey.

Members of the Delegation:—(Sd.) Sami, (Sd.) Nessim Rousean, (Sd.) Mehmed Galib.

Extracts from the reports of the Albanian and Turkish delegates referring to Macedonia, submitted to the Congress on the law of Nations.

From the Albanian Report:—

"It only remains for me to declare that no conflict exists between the unredeemed Alba-

(Continued on page 8.)

OUR LAHORE LETTER.

THE PUNJAB COUNCIL.

ENQUIRY INTO POLICE EXCESSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, Feb. 8.

The Punjab Legislative Council will hold its seventh session at Lahore in this month. The list of non-official business to be laid before the Council on the 26th and 27th February and the 23rd March 1923 consists of a large number of resolutions concerning various subjects. The more important of these recommend to the Government (1) that all persons arrested in connection with Guru-ka-Bagh Affair, the Kirpan case and the Gurdwara movement be immediately released, (2) that political prisoners may be kept in jails situate in healthy and temperate claimate and set exclusively for the purpose and a non-official committee be appointed to superintend these jails, (3) that a committee may be appointed to enquire into the alleged behaviour of the Police towards *Akalis* in the Guru-Ka-Bagh Affair and to make such recommendations generally as will contribute to the efficiency and integrity of the Police, (4) that a committee consisting of six members of the Council may be appointed to enquire into and report on any excesses perpetrated by the police and civil officers in the name of law and order in dealing with the Guru-Ka-Bagh situation, (5) that the Punjab Legislative Council electoral rules be so amended as to render persons paying Rs. 5 land revenue and those who have passed the matriculation examination of any university in India qualified for registration on the electoral roll of persons who are entitled to vote in the elections held for the Punjab Council, (6) that the Punjab Legislative Council electoral rules be so amended as to remove sex disqualification in the matter of registration on the electorals roll of persons who are entitled to vote in the elections held for the Punjab Council, (7) that a Conference of officials and representatives of non-officials of all communities in the Punjab be invited to discuss the causes of the present political discontent in the Punjab and to suggest the remedies for its removal and also suggest measures for the maintenance of peace, law and order, (8) that a committee of officials and non-officials be appointed to consider and report on the advisability or otherwise of making communal representation universal in all the various departments of Government and the principles and procedure to be adopted for giving effect to this measure if found desirable, ensuring unity of practice in all the services.

HOW TO GET THE LEADERS RELEASED.

Now that some of the first-rank leaders of our country have been in jails for months and months together, the people are asking themselves how to get them released. In the beginning of the Non-Cooperation movement and the government's campaign against it in the form of wholesale arrests and convictions Mahatma Gandhi's plan for the release of political prisoners was to fill the prisons to their utmost capacity and compel the bureaucracy to yield its position. But the Bardoli decision brought a change in Mahatmaji's own plan and he advised his countrymen to follow the constructive programme and bring about the desired result.

The manner in which the release of political prisoners has been brought about in the United Provinces has appealed to some of us in this Province also. Thus the "Tribune" suggests that like the U. P. Legislative Council, other Councils should pass resolutions recommending the release of political prisoners. Of course there is no guarantee that what Sir William Marris has done in U. P. in order to meet the wishes of the Council will be done by the Governors of other Provinces also, but that is no reason why the Councils should not do their duty. The Councils should adopt a firm, resolute and persistent attitude towards the the quesion and bring all the pressure in their power to bear upon the Government to accede to their demand. The constituents must be equally alive to their duty and equally resolute and persistent. They must call upon their representatives in the Councils to support the resolution, failing which they should vote want of confidence in those members who do not express their readiness to do it. Thus if the whole country raises a strong, clear and resonant voice, no Government will be able to ignore it and if it chooses to do so it will at its own cost.

CABLE ITEMS

Following a rise in the price of sugar in France and America, the wholesale dealers on the Clyde have asked for an advance of six shillings per hundredweight.—Reuter.

Charles Thompson, Accountant's clerk, employed at the Royal Geographical Society, was charged on Wednesday at Westminster Police Court with embezzling moneys belonging to the Mount Everest Committee and Society. It was alleged that the defalcations amounted to 1400 sterling. It was stated that he declared "I have been going the pace and it is all gone." He has been remanded to custody.—Reuter.

UNEMPLOYED IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

The Number of unemployed last week improved by 24,000.—Reuter.

MARY MACSWINEY RELEASED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Mary MacSwiney has been released again from jail and the offices of the Irish Republicans have been reopened in Dublin.—Reuter.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

GOVERNMENT THREAT.

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

The Assembly proceeded with the discussion of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill. At the last sitting the reading of the bill, clause by clause, was concluded and to-day the House came back to the consideration of a few clauses which had been postponed for discussion. It will be remembered that an amendment introduced by the House to section 162(1) of the Code was viewed by Government with grave concern.

Under the amendment of the section proposed by Government the Court was given discretion to let the accused have a copy of the statement made by a prosecution witness in the course of police enquiry so that the accused may use it to contradict the witness if he was making a different statement before the Court. But the Assembly adopted an amendment which removed the discretion of the Court and made it obligatory on the Court to show such statements to the accused to help him on his defence. Government seriously apprehended that this amendment would make prosecution more difficult and would hamper justice and also that a statement made before police by a witness might contain such highly important statements that their disclosure to the accused might be prejudicial to the State. Mr. Tomkinson moved on behalf of Government an addition of another proviso to section 162(1) that the court may in the course of an enquiry or trial send for such statements made by the witness in course of police enquiry and use such statements to aid it in a trial. Non-officials opposed the amendment as being undesirable in as much as it would prejudice the court against the accused.

Officials argued that similar provision already existed under section 172 of the Code. The amendment of the Government was thrown out. Mr. Hussanally proposed a compromise and moved that the court should be empowered to refuse inspection of statement and record reason for such refusal. This amendment was also rejected without any discussion.

GOVERNMENT THREAT.

Sir Henry Moncrieff Smith at once rose and pointed out that Government would strenuously oppose to the last the section as amended by the House. They had no alternative except to move for the deletion of the whole clause and leave section 162(1) unamended, but if the Assembly did not omit the whole clause, Government would have to try to sway another House. (the Council of State) to take a more reasonable view.

Mr. Rangachariar wondered why a theart had been held out by Government to use a more reasonable Chamber to carry out their object. What crime the Assembly had committed? They had done nothing except to give the accused bare justice, to grant him a right which had been denied to him for so long and to put a stop to what amounted to secret trial. If there was any confidential matter it might be entered in another diary by the police investigating officer.

Mr. Rangachariar's view was also endorsed by Dr. Gour, Mr. Harchandrai and Mr. Subramanyam.

Sir Henry Stanyon also disagreed with Government view that the section as amended was unworkable. In the interest of justice, they must all concede that the accused should have access to conflicting and contradictory evidence of the witness and if Government could propose an amendment which while granting this right also safeguarded the disclosure of the contents of the statement prejudicial to the State, the House would accept such a compromise.

Mr. Haigh, Mr. Tonkinson, Mr. Allan and Mr. Chatterjee who spoke on the official side maintained their opposition. They pointed out that no threat had been held out but Government had only stated that as they viewed the position with the gravest concern, they would utilise all constitutional means in their power to secure their object. They had held out no threat.

The official spokesmen pointed out that the disclosure of a full statement would in the majority of cases be harmful. It contained sources police information and also more than what was involved in case of the accused. For instance, if a dacoit was caught, a witness might give evidence which might lead to detection of other members of the gang. Won't it be harmful to the interest of the State to disclose such evidence to the accused in full. The recording of evidence in separate diaries would be dangerous because it would result in an incomplete statement and the magistrate would not have the benefit of the result of the police investigation as a whole.

APPREHENSION OF ANOTHER CONSTITUTIONAL CRISIS

Despite Government's strenuous opposition and advocacy for deletion of the amended clause the House rejected by 41 against 32 Government motion for the deletion and enacted the amended clause.

It is apprehended that this difference of opinion may lead to another constitutional crisis in the Council of State. Government will probably carry its point and when the amended bill comes back to the Assembly. If the lower Chamber persists in its amendment and the Government backed by the Council of State also maintains its position there will be a crisis of (*sic*) the 2 Chambers for the first time since the new machinery has come into operation. Developments in this respect will be watched with interest. All clauses having been passed, title and preamble were also passed. The final reading of the bill as amended clause by clause would be taken up at some other sitting.

OFFICIAL SECRETS BILL.

In the absence of Sir Malcolm Hailey, Mr. Graham moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Official Secrets Bill be taken into consideration. Mr. Graham observed that the Select Committee had performed its labours conscientiously. Although the Official Secrets Law passed by the British Parliament was applicable to the whole of the Empire, they felt the necessity for enacting a measure on similar lines in India as the terms used in the English Act for instance in respect of courts and police officers were quite different from those used in this country and had thus given rise to difference in interpretation. Also in some respects the Act was not necessary for India. To meet all these difficulties the bill has been brought forward in a form almost similar to the English Act.

Dr. Gour criticised Government for slavish imitation of English law. In fact there should be two different Acts to deal separately with Military and Civil secrets. Moreover, in England the accused were triable by jurors who took common sense view of law while in India where no such juries existed, magistrates and judges were apt to take too narrow a view of the law with the certainty of convicting the accused. At this stage the Assembly rose for an hour for lunch.

THURSDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

The Legislative Assembly met to-day to transact the non-official Bills. Mr. Sams, Director General, Posts and Telegraphs was sworn in as an official member.

On the motion of Mr Kamat, the Select Committee's report on the Bill further to amend the married Women's Property Act 1874 was taken into consideration. The Bill was introduced in the Assembly about a year ago its object is originally introduced was to definitely lay down that section six of the Act shall apply to Hindus, Muhammadans, Buddhists, Sikhs and Jains so that a policy of insurance effected by a husband belonging to any of these communities and expressed on face of it to be for the benefit of his wife, or his wife and children, or any one of them, shall form part of the estate of the deceased and not a trust for his widow or children. The Bill was intended to remove conflict of decisions of different high courts and to introduce uniformity of law on the subject throughout India. Select Committee has excluded Buddhist community from operation of the Bill on the representations made by insurance companies.

INHERITORS IN HINDU LAW.

Mr. Sheshagiri Iyer next moved that the Bill to amend the Hindu Law relating to exclusion from inheritance of certain classes of heirs and to remove certain doubts be referred to a select committee. The object of the Bill is that notwithstanding any rule of Hindu Law or custom to the contrary no person governed by the Hindu law be excluded from inheritance or from a share in joint family property by reason only of any disease, deformity, physical or mental defect. The Bill excludes Bengal from its operation. Messrs. Rangachariar and Jamnadas Dwarkadas voicing the orthodox Hindu view strongly opposed the reference of the Bill to the Select Committee as it would commit the House to the principle underlying it. They pointed out that Hindu law was based on reason and justice. The Bill made a serious inroad into it and wanted to subordinate the very principle on which Hindu law of inheritance was based viz., that right of inheritance solely depended upon the capacity of inheritor to perform the sacrifices injoined upon him by the religion and as the incapacitated could not perform those sacrifices they were justly excluded from inheriting property which would generally fall in other hands. Sir Mohd Shafi announce neutrality of Government. Dr. Gour, Dr. Nandalal and Mr. Choudhury on the other hand supported the bill.

Evidently the motion of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer to refer his bill to a Select Committee of twelve was agreed to without division. The House also agreed without opposition to commit to Select Committee another bill of Mr. Seshagiri Iyer which changes the order of inheritance in Hindu family regarding certain female members.

WAQUF ESTATES.

Mr. Abdul Kasam next moved for a Select Committee consisting mainly of Mahamadan members for his bill to provide for registration of Waquf Estates (endowments) and proper rendering of accounts by Mutwallis (trusts) of such Estates. Mr. Kabiruddin opposed the Bill pointing out that Religious Endowment Act passed only two years ago already provided for the remedies sought by it and its enactment would be superfluous. At this stage the House adjourned for lunch.

The Assembly resumed after lunch. Haji Wajihuddin, Moulvi Asjudullah and Mr. Hussanally strongly supported the object of the Bill.

Mr. Tonkinson read extracts from the opinions of local Governments on the subject and pointed out that all the opinions invited were practically unanimous in opposing the measure. Government had sincere sympathy with the object and agreed to the necessity of more effective control but the subject of religious endowments was a transferred subject. Government of India was not prepared to enact any law beyond the Religious Endowment Act passed in 1920.

Mr. Abdul Rahim opposed the bill as he felt that to dispossess the trustees who were held in great esteem by Mahomedan masses might lead to trouble.

Mr. Sarfraz khan and Choudhry Shahabuddin supported Mr. Kasim.

Despite Government opposition, the House agreed to refer the bill to a Select Committee by 41 votes against 30.

LAND ACQUISITION ACT AMENDMENT.

Mr. J. R. Pantulu next moved for referring to a Select Committee his bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act 1894. The bill seeks to make provisions against unlawful or vexatious acquisition of land which the act does not embody and the absence of which is felt as a real grievance.

The House rejected Mr. Pantulu's motion and adjourned till to-morrow when an important debate on future fiscal policy of India takes place.

MEDINA TREASURES.

JAMIAT OPPOSES RETURN TO HEDJAZ.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

After three days' sitting, the Executive Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema concluded its session yesterday. The meeting passed a number of resolutions, including one identical with that of the Central Khilafat Committee relating to Hedjaz Railway. The following is the full text of the translation of three of the important resolutions: (1) The Executive Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema believing the retention of the Medina treasure under the guardianship of the Khalifa as essential declares that until the supremacy of the Khalifa over the Hedjaz Government is assured, the said treasure must not be returned and any demand for its release, therefore, is, in its opinion, unwarranted. (2) This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Jamiat-ul-Ulema condemns the campaign against Mahsuds in their free country and the indiscriminate bombing of their men, women and children. This meeting hereby reiterates the religious principle that a Muslim by helping a non-Muslim aggression against a Muslim exposes himself to eternal condemnation.

Another resolution condemned the treatment of Akali prisoners in jail as unjust, illegal and uncivilized.

COUNCIL OF STATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Purely official business was transacted today in the Council of State. The agenda contained among other things two resolutions by the Hon. Mr. Sarma for the approval of draft notifications legalising the emigration of unskilled labour to Ceylon, Federated Malay States and the Unfederated Malay States.

Mr. Crerar, the Home Secretary moved for consideration of Malbar Completion of Trials Bill, the object of which as he explained, was to preserve and secure the right of appeal which would otherwise be lost on the expiration of the 1922 tOrdinance to persons implicated in offences in cannection with disorders in Malabar The Bill was then passed without discussion.

Mr. Chadwick moved for consideration of Indian Mines Bill, as passed by the Assembly. The Bill was taken up clause by clause and passed without any amendment or discussion.

Mr. Chadwick then moved for consideration of the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to steam boilers as passed by the Assembly. Mr. Samaldas and Sir Arthur Froom welcomed the bill. The bill was then considered clause by clause. After some amendments had been defeated the council eventually passed the Bill as it had imerged from the Legislative Assembly.

Mr. Sarma then moved for approval of draft notification specifiying the terms and conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled works shall be lawful to Ceylon. Mr. Samaldas and Prof. Kale supported the resolution. The Council agreed to the resolution. Mr. Sarma then moved the resolution for approval of similar draft notifications legalising emigration of unskilled labour to Straits Settlements and Federated and unfederated Malay States. Mr. Samaldas supporting the resolution emphasised the necessity of arranging for the removal of the bar which now prevented Indians entering the higher civil service of the Colony. The Council adopted the resolution and then adjourned till to-morrow.

TENDERS FOR CARRIAGE OF COAL.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

At question time to-day in the Council of State replying to Mr. Sethna regarding the request of the Scindia Steam Navigation Company to be allowed to tender for the carriage of coal from Calcutta to Rangoon, Mr. Chadwick said—"The Scindia Steam Navigation Company asked to be allowed to quote for the carriage of coal required by the Burma Railways. The freight contract was being arranged for the railway company by the mining engineer to the Railway Board. He was requested by the Government of India to give the Scindia Steam Navigation Company an opportunity to quote in the event of the contract not having been already arranged. The Government have entered into no contract for the carriage of the coal. The contract is a contract between the Burma Railway Company and the Steamship Company and the Government of India have no information regarding the details of the contract.

The Commander-in Chief stated that the question of further expansion of territorial force was at present under consideration with reference among other things to the amount of funds which could be provided in the army estimates for 1923-24. Recruitment to territorial force was on the whole very satisfactory and Government was satisfied that the movement was already popular and required no special stimulus.

EXCISE COMMITTEE.

The Government of Bombay have appointed Mr. C. M. Gandhi, M. L. C., to be Chairman of the Excise Committee, the constitution of which was announced on 9th January 1922, in place of Rao Bahadur G. K. Sathe, C. I. E., deceased.

HINDU LAW OF INHERITANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 15.

Mr. K. G. Bagde, M.L.A., has sent notice of a Bill with a view to remove the inquitions distinction which at present exists in the Hindu Law of inheritance between the illigitimate sons of the three regenerate classes and the fourth class or Sudras. The Bill seeks to provide that the illegitimate son of a Hindu of any of three regenerate classes shall be entitled to the same right of inheritance as an illegitimate son of a Sudra under the Hindu Law.

TURKS UNDER GREEK HEEL.

(Continued from page 7.)

nians and the other elements in the population of Macedonia, with the exception of the Serbs and the Greeks."

"Ladies and gentlemen, I confirm my declarations of yesterday, and I once more declare that my compatriots support with all their means the Macedonian cause, *the idea of an independent Macedonia within its ethnical limits and having the same political forms as Switzerland.*"

"The future Albano-Macedonian frontiers constitute an affair which is the exclusive concern of the Albanians of unredeemed Albania and the Macedonians. Besides, it is question which in its nature presents no difficulty."

From the Turkish Report:—

"Macedonia, under the heel of Greece, has lost in a few years more than a third of her best children. The Greek Government having decided to dispossess the Turks of their lands has latterly installed in their properties Greek refugees from Russia. The Governor-General of Macedonia has refused to hear the griefs of the Turkish population formulated by a deputation which addressed itself to him last month. We demand that the League of Nations should take steps for stopping this infamous persecution which continues without rest and without mercy. *The independence of Macedonia could alone assure liberty to the Turkish population of the country.*

Allow us to point out the fact that the Musalman populations of Macedonia are actually exposed to the worst atrocities, and that the crimes are continuing incessantly even at a time when the civilized world is displaying its efforts for the re-establishment of peace in the Orient.

The sad events which have taken place in Greece actually show in what manner the most elementary rights of Musalmans are trampled under foot. On the other hand the Musalmans inhabiting Hellenic Macedonia, since ten years, have always shown obedience and loyalty towards the State of which they are subjects, and they have always fulfilled their duties and their engagements as good citizens.

In spite of the state of war existing between Turkey and Greece, and the particularly delicate and doleful situation from the point of view of sentiment, the Musalmans of this country have not withheld the services which were asked of them.

Unhappily. Greece, even against her real interests, has not ceased, for a moment to pursue a policy of systematic extermination in regard to the Musalmans.

Specially after the military defeat that she suffered, Greek civilians, soldiers, and gendarmes have made ceaseless attempts against the lives of the Musalmans in the cities and districts of Salonica, Drama, Cavala, Serez, Langaza and Kilkicha, where the latter are in great numbers.

The Musalmans are hunted out of their homes, which are then given to Greeks for residence while the former are left without shelter.

Massacres have been committed in the hamlets of Kirlar and Tschay-Agzi and hundred of persons killed in cold blood in the suburbs of Salonica. Musalman religious leaders are continually insulted, and Moslem young girls and women are openly violated and outraged.

Convinced that the policy of extermination pursued by Greece is reproved with indignation by the great Powers who no doubt considered as sacred the principle of the rights of minorities and endeavour to preserve humanity from ignoble acts which injure civilization, we pray your Excellency, in the name of all the Musalmans of Macedonia, to be pleased to take the necessary steps for the intervention of your honourable Government with a view to put urgently an end to the atrocities, after an immediate enquiry impartially carried out by the officers of the Allies.

In conclusion, accept, your Excellency, the expression of our most respectful considerations.

(Sd.) PROF. MUSLIHEDDINE ADIL.

"The liberated voice and conscience of Humanity claims to-day for each people the right of free disposition (self-determination *race* ex-President Wilson of the U. S. A.) Macedonia claims that right—she claims freeexistence."

—For "Macedonia for the Macedonians."

MR. DAS PURSUES HIS IDEALS!

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,— Mr. C. R. Das has explained the methods by which he will get Swaraj: his plan is to enter the Councils and break them for good. First, he will get a majority and go into the Councils and then he will present his demands. If his demand are granted, well and good; otherwise he will embark on an N. C. O. expedition; he will not grant any money to Government or pass any measure. If the Councils will be dissolved he will go to the 60 lakhs of taxpayers and persuade them not to pay their taxes or he will get their mandate and return to the Councils and then the Government will be forced to concede his demands, otherwise he will agitate in the country and win Swaraj.

The above are the ideals of Mr. Das, for which he has been travelling the country and trying to win over the masses. Unfortunately, Mr. Das forgets that this game is an old, old one and has already been played by his predecessors in politics.

Mr. Das should remember that in going to the Councils he cannot stop the export of Indian raw materials every year to the sum of £42,250,000, nor will he be able to stop the import of foreign-made articles, one kind of which alone is worth £10,900,000 annually

If Mr. Das is not going to work for reviving our industry and trade, it would be a futile attempt of his to attain his ideals. India feeds a good many countries by starving her sons. Mr. Das first should see that his own countrymen are fed properly. India produces every year more than 3,47,50,000 tons of rice, 1,02,50,000 tons of wheat, 37,00,00,000 lbs. of tea and 4,50,00,000 bales of cotton, each bale of 400 lbs., etc., etc., worth crores of rupees!

If we go into detail of the raw materials produced in India, we find that India is the principal mainstay of England. England's whole industry depends on India, England's whole trade depends on India. If our Indian politicians first think and see how England got so rich, follow the same path, there is Swaraj for us. Councils cannot give us Swaraj, it is childish to become naughty on this point and make ourselves laughing stocks of others.

My suggestion then is: Let us develop our industry, our trade, cultivate our own language, utilise the products of our own country and then shall Swaraj come to us even as surely as there are the sun and the moon.—Yours, etc.,

KUTBUDDIN KHAN ROCKY.

Poona, Feb. 9.

BOMBAY LAND REVENUE SYSTEM.

(Continued from page 6.)

round increment Mr. Dikshit proposes is 18.19 per cent. Upon consideration of all the statistics this seems to the Settlement Commissioner to be rather too little. It is a less increase than was imposed generally upon all surrounding Talukas in the Nasik District 3 or 4 years ago. [Dindori 22.71 per cent. Nasik 26.25 per cent.] The whole position is revolutionised even since that, and it is hardly possible within the limits of recognised rules and pledges to put on any increase which will be excessive in view of the present prices and prospect" (para 8). Even Mr. Anderson has realised that the reason of an increase in other Talukas is no reason for an increase in this one, if the intrinsic merits of the proposals cannot justify an increase. So he talks of "the present prices and prospect." He wrote at the time of the highest price level, which, unless he is utterly ignorant of the theory of economic cycles, he ought to know would inexorably fall back. The great fallacy in the reasoning based on price increases—at least as applied to Land Revenue Settlement—is that while an assessment raised expressly and exclusively on the ground of a rise of prices at the time of the assessment will remain unaltered for a whole generation, the prices must necessarily fall, and have fallen even within the short distance that has elapsed since Mr. Anderson wrote. A high, fixed, cash assessment per acre is bound to be disproportionately onerous in the days when prices decline. The price-level of 1920 was admittedly abnormal; and it is a basic wrong to the people to fix an assessment in view of such prices and prospects. Mr. Anderson has, indeed, tried to meet this argument elsewhere—in the settlement of a Taluka in the Khandesh collectorate—by suggesting that should the assessment now raised on the ground of the present high prices prove excessive it would always be within the power of the Government to reduce it later. We consider this policy of initially high settlement subject to reduction as being essentially unscientific and grievously injurious. In view of present prospects, to imitate Mr. Anderson's phraseology, we see no chance of Government deliberately sanctioning a reduction on account of their own financial embarrassments. The occasional suspension or remission of revenue as provided for under the resolution of 1905 does not meet the contention raised here that Mr. Dikshit's original proposals were for a wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable increase, which was made the worse by further increases suggested over the head of the men on the spot by the Settlement Commissioner. Mr. Anderson asks for an increase of 33 per cent. in 159 villages, as against Mr. Dikshit's 25 per cent. in 103 and 19.4 per cent. in the remaining 56 villages; [The statement appended to the Settlement Commissioner's note on p. 64 has many bad misprints.]

Defective System,

In this critique we have deliberately not introduced the qustion of fundamentals in relation to Land Revenue settlement. Government having concurred with the Settlement Commissioner and raised the assessment against the opinion of the local settlement officers, we can no longer avoid the question of principle. Mr. Anderson writes: "Remembering that the present assessments were purposely pitched very low almost as a charity to the inhabitants of a miserably backward tract, there is no need to hesitate at now imposing an increase well within the standard 33 per cent." (para 13). But may one ask him what he considers to be the object of such settlements? The raison d'etre of the very provision for a maximum increase fixed in advance? Is the Land Revenue policy to be determined wholly and solely by the consideration of yield to the Government? Is the consideration of the prosperity of the land-holder to find no place in the deliberation of the Settlement Commissioner? He himself has admitted that the standard of existence in this Taluka is the lowest imaginable. Must we make it still lower by confiscating any possible margin the cultivator may have left? Mr. Dikshit's report is defective in comparison with some others of his confreres in that he gives us no indication of the minimum holding which would just be economic. He does not give us any idea as to the rise in the expenses of cultivation, which the Settlement Commissioner ought to have thought of when advancing his argument about prices increase. The latter officer should also have remembered that, while quantitatively the liquor consumption increased from 2266 gallons in 1904-5 to 20934 gallons in 1918-19, the rise in expenditure on that item must have been still much higher. We have always regarded our Land Revenue Policy as defective in that it makes no exemption from taxation for a holding barely sufficient for the merest subsistence, corresponding to the exemption of Rs. 2,000 per annum granted in the Income Tax, the industrial and commercial counterpart of agrarian taxation; and that it takes at least indirectly improvements even though made by the land-holder himself at his own cost, every time that settlement is revised and that it is subject to periodic revision with all its attendant uncertainties. Instances like the one under review make our objections still more pointed, and lead us to suggest whether it is not time for the local or central Legislature to demand a wholesale review and revision of the Land Revenue Policy in Bombay, with a view to make it more in accord with the recognised principles of all forms of direct taxation and to render it more encouraging for the intenser cultivation of land.

MAULANA ABUL KALAM AZAD.

HOPEFUL EFFORTS FOR COMPROMISE.

Mr. A. H. S. Khatri writes from Central Khilafat office Bombay:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad had gone from Bombay to Allahabad where he had a talk with Pandit Motilal Nehru and Hakim Ajmal Khan regarding his proposal of compromise. It is believed that both of them showed hopeful determination for acceptance of the proposal laid by Maulana Azad. From Allahabad Maulana Sahib again came to Bombay to have further talk with the members of the Working Committee. Today he left for Calcutta where Pandit Nehruji will also be present and Mr. C. R. Das will be further consulted in the matter. There is every reason to believe that his proposal of compromise is nearly successful and that a final announcement thereof is almost ready.

MR. CHOTANI'S DISCLAIMER.

MISSTATEMENT ABOUT RESIGNATION.

Seth Chotani writes to us under date February 14th:—I am surprised to learn that some newspapers have published that I resigned from Congress Working Committee on the ground that the proposal for mutual compromise did not prove successful. I take this opportunity to contradict this statement which is utterly unfounded. The proposal of compromise was placed before the Congress Working Committee, and the Committee approved of it unanimously. It is also stated that I have written in my resignation letter that Maulana Abul Kalam Azad too resigned because his proposal for compromise was not accepted by the Committee. I wonder why such misstatements are attributed to me. It is a pity that in our country there exist such elements which publish wrong statements at this juncture and thereby create misunderstandings among the public

DARING ROBBERY OF INDIAN MAIL.

NUMEROUS REGISTERED LETTERS CARRIED AWAY.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Paris.—A message says that news has just been received of a daring robbery of Indian mail between Marseilles and Paris on Sunday. Thieves, aided by duplicate keys, entered one of the nine mail vans, pillaged thirty sacks and evidently carried off numerous registered letters and packages.—Reuter.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Messrs. Montagu's Silver Market report states. "Indian bazaars have taken little interest in the market and but for the moderate buying from China, prices would have hardly been sustained. Meanwhile, excellent upcountry offtake in India which is about 300 bars a day must be absorbing some of the heavy supplies converging towards that market; and, should the prices ease off, it may be reasonable to expect some fresh enquiry from there. The Chinese New Year will probably indicate a cessation of support for a week or so. The supplies have not been large but sales have been effected on China's account and few speculative sales have taken place on any tendency to rise."—Reuter.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

Foreign exchanges have been quiet for the past few days. The closing rates to-day were: French francs 78.05, Belgian 88.55, Italian lire 98 marks improved to 103 to 107 thousand and sterling on New York was 4.67¾.—Reuter.

PANIC IN BERLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Berlin.—Considerable mystery surrounds the policy of the Government in continuing through the Reichs Bank to unload big amounts of foreign currencies resulting in remarkable recovery. The press terms it a war measure. One effect of the recovery has been something like panic on the stock exchange. Yesterday stocks fell frequently between thirty and forty thousand points. One textile Company's stock dropped one hundred and ten thousand points.

FASCIST BRANCHES IN ITALIAN COLONIES.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

Rome.—The Fascist Grand Council is discussing the formation of branches amongst Italian colonies abroad with a view to promoting patriotic unity. It is emphasised that the branches must scrupulously hold aloof from domestic politics in the various countries. The central body for control would be comprised of five sections representing Europe, North and South America, Asia and Africa.—Reuter.

Official and Personal.

Her Excellency Lady Lloyd visited the women students' Common Room at Wilson College on 15th morning.

Sir William Marris gave his first garden party at Allahabad on 14th afternoon. It was a brilliant function, at which, besides officials, representatives of every community were present, prominent among whom was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who has just returned from Amritsar.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd received H. H. the Sultan of Shehr and Mukalla at Government House on Friday afternoon.

His Excellency Sir George Lloyd presided at a meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce on Thursday afternoon.

Captain P. G. M. Elles left Government House, on Thursday.

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ACCIDENTS—SOME STATISTICS.

We have secured some figures relative to motor accidents in Bombay and the manner of dealing with offences against the Motor Vehicles Act which are an illuminating commentary on the points made in our editorial columns yesterday. During the year 1921 69 persons were killed by motor cars and 1,279 injured. During 1922 the total number of persons injured was 1,150 and 71 persons were killed. During the month of November last, the police brought cases against 138 offenders. Sixty-eight were convicted and fined, sixty-seven were cautioned and discharged, and the other three were withdrawn because the accused were not traced. In December 130 cases were brought, 35 accused were convicted and fined, one was acquitted, eight cases were withdrawn for the reason as above and 86 were cautioned and discharged.—*Times of India.*

A Contemporary Newspaper published the following effusion with bold headlines on which we refrain from passing remarks—with this exception. We suggest Noah fitted this idea on the Ark, and it proved a failure. Leading makers of Lorries have continued with the same idea for years—What result? Nil.

MOTORING TOPICS.

LIMITING LORRY SPEEDS.

Bombay Municipality's Example-India Leads the way-Twelve million cars in the world.

Motorists, pedestrians and in fact all road users in Bombay will appreciate the announcement that the Municipal Commissioner has taken steps to limit the speed of municipal motor lorries to the legal maximum of twelve miles per hour. His method is simple in the extreme. It consists in adjusting the carburetter in such a manner that only sufficient petrol to propel the car at twelve miles an hour passes through it when the throttle is open to its fullest extent; and the carburetter is then sealed. It cannot be said that this method is astoundingly accurate and it is obviously liable to revision in hilly districts in which steady climbing on first speed is necessary, but it is satisfactory to note that the Municipality has at last taken steps to ensure that its own drivers set a good example to the twenty-miles-an-hour wallahs who seem to think that a five-ton-lorry is as easily handled as a Ford. We trust that certain other public bodies whose lorries dash about the streets at a mad rate will follow suit.

Is not this an infringement of Methusalah's Patent?

The Laythorpe Road-Speed Controller has been successfully demonstrated to the Motor Vehicles Department Bombay City Police.

There is now no excuse for such things as are depicted below. Fit your car with the Laythorpe Auto Road-Speed Controller and make such a thing impossible.

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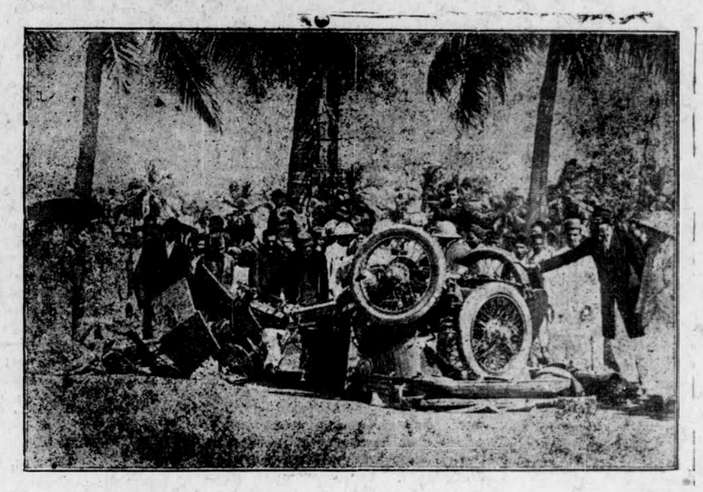

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"TRADING WITHOUT CONSCIENCE."

VIOLENT FUTURE FOR CAPITALISM.

EUROPEAN CIVILISATION NEARING COLLAPSE.

(BY. H. G. WELLS.)

There is a certain kind of book, and this new book by Mr. and Mrs. Webb belongs to it, which fills me with the desire to test it upon some other particular person, a kind of book which, by its very tone and quality seems to evoke an ideal reader to be ideally shocked, baffled, and inverted by its pages.

For example, I never take up the spirited prductions of Dr. Marie Stopes or Mrs. Margaret Sanger without wishing for Dr. Malthus at my elbow, and I rarely opened the "Times" to read about Germany and the Germans during the wonderful editorship of Mr. Wickham Steed without a phantom invitation to Queen Victoria share the intellectual treat. And much as I have appreciated *"The Decay of Capitalist Civilization"* myself, I missed Walter Bagehot terribly. Or any good Middle Victorian.

THE AGE OF COMPLACENCY.

For there lived then a whole generation of people of the highest intelligence and the most varied quality who believed firmly, who lived and acted in the sure and certain faith that they were in a safe enduring, progressing, and developing social and economic system, sane and simple and right as no such system had ever been before. I was born in that age, and so were Mr. and Mrs. Webb; we breathed that air of assurance. I do not know how it was with them, but I am willing to confess that until close up to the beginning of the Great War, I did not realise, did not *feel*, the stupendous instability of the Western European world.

Intellectually, I could take in that idea of a reeling instability, could write fantastic stories about it, could say, "This world may fall over itself," and imagine results. But it is only in the last ten years that I have grasped it as a fact, in which I am personally involved, that this system is really now breaking up, and that it has neither recuperative nor reconstructive power.

For more than a century a phase of machine production and scientific agriculture under the direction of competing private owners, restrained only by nationalist limitations, has produced a vast proliferation of material resources and a stupendous overpopulation of the world. A more and more ficticious monetary and credit system has bound together this swelling and distended complex of lives in a more and more intricate and less and less manageable system of debts and obligations. We believed it was a new social order, and it was no more than a bladder, a distention, an inflation produced by the development of material science. The great War pricked the bladder, or raher the Great War was the bursting of the bladder. The web sinks and subsides; in other words, world production is diminishing, and want, disease, and death are reaping the excessive human multitude. "History," our authors tell us, will regard it "not as an epoch, but an episode, and in the main a tragic episode, or Dark Age between two epochs."

Our two authors set about their task with that affectation of being plain, uninspired, practical people that distinguishes them; the book is written very well, but as if it was well written by accident; and they produce easily and clearly a very complete analysis of the operating weaknesses that from the first have doomed the world of private Capitalism.

From the point of view of those who still dream of salvage and reconstruction, the most striking and disturbing part of the book is the treatment of the growth of the spirit of sabotage under an individualistic competitive system. If you are a sound business man, and you cannot run your mine or your factory at a sufficient profit to yourself, or if you can increase profits by limiting output, you lock out your workers and stop production. That is sound business; it is fundamental to the private capitalist system, and it is the very font and origin of all the sabotage that now spreads throughout the world, not only destroying the present system steadily and surely, but creating a hopeless atmosphere for any comprehensive reconstructive effort.

A GRAVE DANGER AHEAD

Here are words that I would have inscribed in large letters, letters of fire, if possible, whenever two or three or more men of affairs are gathered together: they are so true and so essential to all our present problems:—

"We must face the practical certainty that if the transition from Capitalism to Socialism is not intelligently anticipated, planned and guided by the rulers of the people, the people, when the breaking strain is reached, will resort to sabotage to force the Government to tackle the job of reconstruction; and the danger is that the sabotage may go so far as to make the job impossible."

And, again: "If trading without conscience is to be the order of the day. Capitalism need not hope to die quietly in its bed; it will die by violence, and civilisation will perish with it from exhaustion," leaving mankind to starve down to a few hundred million or so, and some centuries of barbarism before a fresh start towards sweetness and light is possible.

And this being so, what do you personally propose to do about it?

—The "Daily Herald."

COTTON CESS BILL.

MR. PURUSHOTTAMDAS' MINUTE OF DISSENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb 14.

Mr. Parshotamdas Thakurdas' minute of dissent appended to the Joint Committee's report on the Cotton Cess Bill affords interesting reading. The Committee rejected the proposal not to impose a cess on cotton exported out of India, and while reducing to half the rate of the cess also provided that the rate should remain double for the next three years. Mr. Parshottamdas dissents from the Committee on both these points, and would impose a cess only on the cotton consumed in mill, and would do away with the proposed higher rate during the first three years. He is also opposed to the enactment of a bill at this time, and say: "The Cotton Transport Bill just passed by the Assembly is a permissive Bill, and, I would like a reasonable time to elapse after that Bill is passed into law to see how Provincial Governments take up the work that can be done by that Bill of protecting the long-stapled growth from mixture with short-stapled varieties. I attach great value to the working of the Cotton Transport Act, and hesitate to sanction any avoidable burden even in the form of a cess (payable either by coton mills or cotton growers) for the purpose of further improving the growth of cotton till this experience is available."

Mr. Parshotamdas does not see any necessity for providing such a large sum as eight lakhs to the Central Cotton Committee for the proposed agricultural and technological research for even next two or three years. Moreover as the agicultural research in cotton is a provincial subject he would not provide extra provincial help for the purpose. The technological research would require only Rs. 2,79,000 which added to the annual expenses of the Central Cotton Committee would require Rs. 3,53,000/-. Personally he did sot see the necessity for starting research immediately, but if it was to be started the institute for this purpose should be removed from Pusa to Bombay, as the latter place was expensive. He suggests that if the legislature decides to raise money by a new cess, about two and half lakhs to three lakhs should be made available annually by levying the cess of two annas a bale on the cotton consumed in mills in India. Mr. Parshotamdas says he is convinced that the cess on the cotton consumed in mills and cotton exported would come out of the cultivators' pocket.

WHO PAYS THE CESS?

Continuing, he says: "As long as a substantial portion of the crop has to be exported for its consumption the price of the total crop is controlled by a price at which such export is taken off the market. As soon as a duty or a cess is levied on the exported quantity it is generally admitted that unless the country has a monopoly of that raw material the cess levied on such exports comes out of the price available to cultivators. India being a bad second to America regarding the total quantity of cotton grown it is well-known that as a rule, the price of Indian cotton is controlled by fluctuations in the price of American cotton. It is idle, therefore, to urge that any part of this cess will be paid by the consumer abroad or at Home. In fact the Chairman of the Cotton Contracts Board, Bombay, says as the definite opinion of his Board that, "the cess must fall on the cultivator unless it is confined to mill consumption."

I would also refer to a lettter of the Indian Merchants' Chamber in which they suggest that a cess at the rate of two annas per bale on all cotton consumed in Indian mills would recover the amount referred by the India Central Cotton Committee.

A VERY INTERESTING POINT.

A most interesting point was urged by one member of the Joint Committee in the course of the discussion on the Bill. The Member urged that levying any duty like this on the Cotton consumed in mills only would practically amount to an excise duty on the local mills. He further urged that this was undesirable from the point of view of competition by local mills importing and using Indian cotton. This argument I would respectfully point out is easily met. I presume and I have not the least doubt about it that a cess levied on the cotton in the mills and the cotton exported comes out of the price available to the cultivator. A cess of two annas per bale would thus be a cess on the total cotton grown in India, and taking this quantity at 48 lakhs of bales mentioned at the Joint Select Committee meeting, this would mean a loss of six lakhs of rupees a year to the cotton-grower. If the cess is put on the cotton consumed in local mills i.e. 24 laks bales at the rate of two annas a bale; it would fetch Rs. 3,00,000. These three lakhs of rupees may be granted to be an additional burden on Indian mills, and may be conceded to be an addition to the existing cotton (cloth) excise duty, but it is not to be overlooked that the cotton excise duty existing at present is an obnoxious duty, mainly because it is a duty put on at the instance and instigation of Lancashire to handicap the Indian mill industry.

WHO SHOULD BE TAXED?

It is also not to be overlooked that this cess differs from the excise duty in that its proceeds are to be utilised directly for the benefit of that industry. While I do not wish to commit myself in the least to a statement that there is room for any further taxation to the Indian cotton industry, I have not the least hesitation in saying that were it a question of taxing either the agriculturist of India or the mill industry of India, I prefer, in this case, to tax the mill industry. Rupees three lakhs to the industry may be quite a fair sum but as against it rupees six lakhs to the cotton cultivator is an immeasurably bigger sum, and is a tax which is not in the least justifiable I therefore suggest that changes be made providing for a cess of two annas a bale on the cotton consumed in the Indian mills. It is frequently urged that the cess proposed is an almost negligible figure, and works out to only a microscopic percentage of the price available to the cultivator and of fluctuations in the Indian Cotton market. If this argument is considered to be sound and worth serious consideration when the legislature considers the main principles underlying the new taxation I would respectfully submit that the question of he extent to which the local mills will be penalised by a duty of annas two per bale on the cotton consumed by them should also be looked at from the same point of view. If percentages are worked out in connection with the price of yarn and cloth fluctuations in the price of these during a year it would be clear that this cess would work out to proportionately a much smaller additional handicap to Indian mills. Any such attempt at the belittling of incidence of a new cess is strong to be deprecated. All such new impositions should be looked at from the point of view of the legislator, viz., of the underlying principle.

NEED OF FUNDS TO C. C. COMITTEE.

I should not be misundertood as being aganist the utility of the proposed Central Cotton Committee. I am convinced it is an institution which has not been started a day too early. I think the said Committee must be provided with funds, but I am convinced that provision of the funds must be just sufficient to enable it to carry on and further that until general finances of the country allow the Central Government to help the work with more funds the new taxation, if imposed, should be as slight as possible, and on as capable shoulders as legislature can possibly find.

In conclusion, I have only to draw attention to one point mentioned in the letter of the Indian Merchants' Chanmber on this subject. Para 9 of the letter reads: "My Committee would also point out that it is very necessary that as few as possible non-Indian officers should be employed in connection with this research work. In the case of each such non-Indian employment, the full reason for such employment should be recorded. They further feel that none of such non-Indian staff would be engaged on an agreement of more than three years."

In view of the interest of the legislature in Indianising the Services, in order that the incidence of expenditure on the staff be as low as possible, I need only bring this to the notice of the legislature.

FUTURE FISCAL POLICY.

FIGHT BETWEEN NON-OFFICIALS AND GOVERNMENT

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, Feb. 14.

Interest centres round the sitting of the Assembly on Friday next, when the report of the Fiscal Commission would come under consideration. The resolution of Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas which would initiate the debate, urges the adoption of the Minority's recommendation on Fiscal Policy. Mr. Innes, Commerce Member, would move the counter resolution embodying Government's decision on the question. Mr. Jamnadas' resolution runs: "This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council, that a policy of protection be adopted as the one best suited to the interests of India, its application being regulated from time to time, by such discrimination as may be considered necessary by the Government of India with the consent and approval of the Indian Legislature."

GOVERNMENT AMENDMENT.

Mr. Innes' amendment runs "That for the original resolution the following be substituted: That this Assembly recommends to the Governor-General-in-Council (a) that he accepts in principle the proposition that the Fiscal Policy of the Government of India may legitimately be directed towards fostering the development of industries in India (b) that in the application of the above principle regard must be had to the financial needs of the country and to the present dependence of the Government of India on import, export and excise duties for a large part of its revenue. (c) that the principle should be applied with discrimination with due regard to the well-being of the community and subject to the safeguards suggested in paragraph 97 of the Report of the Fiscal Commission (d) that in order that effect may be given to these recommendations a tariff board should be constituted for a period not exceeding one year in the first instance, that such tariff board should be purely an investigating body advising the Government of India and should consist of not more than three members one, of whom should be a Government official but with power, subject to the approval of the Government of India, to co-opt other members for particular enquiries.

MR. JOSHI'S AMENDMENT.

Large number of non-official amendments are pouring in. Mr. Joshi, Labour member would move the following proviso be added at the end of Mr. Jamnadas' resolution: Provided (a) that measures adopted with that end in view be so framed that the financial burden resulting therefrom will fall upon the people in proportion to their capacity to bear it (b) that in order to cope with the evils from which the working classes will suffer on account of the forced growth of industrialism due to the policy of protection and in order to safeguard fully their freedom for organisation, adequate legislative and other measures will be adopted before the policy of protection is put into effect."

CHICORY

WHAT IT IS

A plain answer to a plain question.

IN CANADA AND IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IT IS CALLED

GERMAN SWINE FOOD

Modern scientists have established the fact that Chicory has no food or medicinal value, and that all the valuable properties of Pure Coffee are diminished in proportion to the extent of its adulteration with chicory.

The resemblance of chicory to coffee when ground, coupled with its very low price, caused it to be used in England in the olden days, when pure coffee cost ten shillings a pound, and was not within the reach of the poor.

Chicory and Coffee was then called the "Poor Man's Drink," and the adulteration increased to such an extent, that a special "Act of Parliament" was passed, which made the practice a crime, unless the words "Chicory and Coffee" were stamped on every tin. When the world's supply of coffee increased, and its price became low, the practice of adulteration still continued, because the price of chicory was so much lower—often costing but a penny a pound whilst the price of coffee was ten times as much—that those engaged in the Chicory-Coffee business were able to make huge profits.

To-day, in India, the best pure Indian Coffee costs about twelve annas a pound, unroasted, whilst the cost of roasted Chicory is **less than three annas a pound.**

If Chicory had any virtue at all, or if it improved the Coffee in any way, either in flavour or taste, it stands to sense that we would use it, and make about 100 per cent more profit than we now do. But we are Coffee Experts of thirty, years standing, and we **know** that Chicory cannot improve Coffee. **It ruins it** and destroys all the valuable properties of the Coffee itself. You can easily prove this for yourself by opening up a tin of **Chicory Mixture** and a tin of **Amber Tips Pure Coffee** at the same time. The flat, sour, flavourless **smell** of the former, and the beautifully fragrant **bouquet** of the latter, will not stand comparison. **This is why we refuse to mix Chicory in our Coffee.**

We are not philanthropists, and we certainly do want to make as much money as we honestly can, **but** Chicory is obnoxious to us, and we would not offer it to our worst enemy even though he were a German.

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BYCULLA BOMBAY

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CRAWFORD MARKET BRANCH

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GOVINDJI VASANJI

The Nation's Confectioner.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 14th Feb 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	—	29.843 inches.
Temperature of Air	—	74.3 degree.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	—	67.5 "
Dew Point	—	64.1 "
Relative humidity of Air	—	0.709 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	—	2.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air	—	81.1 "
Minimum temperature of Air	—	68.5 "
General direction of wind from midnight to midnight	—	ESE,WNW.
Movement of wind from midnight. to midnight	—	109 miles.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. Depth of water as at Prince's Dock Still.

		HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Sill.		Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on Still
	Feb.	h.	m.	ft.	in.	Feb.	h.	m.	h. m.
W	21	m 2	0	27	2	21	m 8	10	17 11
		14	28	25	9		20	2	19 5
Th	15	m 11	12	26	7	15	m 5	25	18 4
		23	52	28	9		17	7	16 1
F	20	1	37	27	9	20	m 7	44	17 7
		13	58	26	3		19	33	19 7
St	17	m 0	1	28	9	17	m 6	22	17 7
		12	21	27	1		18	6	16 15
S	18	m 0	48	28	7	18	m 6	49	17 4
		12	56	27	6		18	34	17 1
M	19	m 1	13	28	2	19	m 7	17	17 0
		13	29	26	8		19	7	17 16
Tu	20	m 9	39	25	5	20	m 4	9	19 9
		23	36	28	3		15	48	17 0

WONDERFUL PREDICTIONS.

SIMPLY state your time and date of birth or writing letter. Full Annual Life-Reading with character costs Re. 1 only. Five years Rs. 4-8. Extensive Rs. 10. Mr. Feroze Ahmed, B.A., L.L.B., writes from Amritsar:—"I am much struck with your true calculations your character reading is wonderfully accurate etc. GREAT INDIAN ASTROLOGICAL HALL Kasimkota Vizag District. B.6323.

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30x3	920x120	26x2½	900x751x110
935x135	820x120	26x2¼	40x5
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Rs. 35 each.		Rs. 15 each.	PRICES
Rs. 30 each for 25 or over.		Rs. 12-8 each for 25 or over.	Rs. 75 each.
Rs. 25 each for 50 or over.		Rs. 10 each for 50 or over.	Rs. 50 each for 10 or over.

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CONGRESS WORKERS HONOURED.

PUBLIC MEETING AT SURAT.

Under the auspices of the Surat District Congress Committee a mass meeting was held at Surat on February 10, on the bank of the Tapti to welcome back the released patriots Sjt. Mahadev Desai, and Sjt. Devidas, youngest son of Mahatmaji, who for a time conducted the manuscript "Independent." The audience was a fairly large one and warmly cheered the leaders on their arrival. Among the leading people present on the occasion were Sjt. Abbas Tyabji, the "Grand Old Man of Gujarat," Dr. Chandulal Desai and Sjt. Haribhai Amin of Broach. All these leaders are members of the Propaganda Committee of the G. P. C. C. and had arrived at Surat on a tour in the district. Sjt. Abbas Tyabji was voted to the chair. He made a long speech in his characteristic, style and asked the people to forget the Councils and to concentrate all their efforts on the fulfilment of the Gaya Programme. He made a feeling appeal to the youths not to be disappointed, but to come forward as volunteers for the Civil Disobedience campaign.

After that Sjt. Kalyanjibhai made a short speech and then read out the two addresses of welcome which were presented to the young patriots. Sjt. Mahadevbhai and Devadas were then garlanded and presented with the addresses enclosed in sandal-wood caskets. Sjt. Desai and Devidas expressed their gratitude to the citizens of Surat for the honour done to them.

Mr. Haribhai Amin then said that even 25 crores of rupees was small to liberate a nation of thirty crores, and he hoped that Surat would not lag behind but retain its leadership in Gujarat.

After Dr. Chandulal Desai and Sjt. Kalyanbhai had spoken, the meeting dispersed late at night with cries of "Bande Mataram" and "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai."

ALL-INDIA KHADDAR EXHIBITION.

Mr. N. H. Belgamvala, Exhibition Secretary, All-India Khaddar Exhibition, writes:

It was on the 10th of March 1922 that Mahatma Gandhi ,the World's greatest man living was arrested by the Government. The 18th of March a week after, saw him locked in the prison under a sentence of six years' imprisonment. On his way to the gaol with the smile that can shine only on Gandhiji's face he gave but one short message to the country "Give me Khaddar and get Swaraj" Even behind the iron bars of Yaroda, Mahatmaji plies his dearly loved wheel, not never was it more true than to-day that each turn of his wheel brings us nearer and nearer to Swaraj-Swaraj is spun at each revolution of the wheel's spindle.

The Khaddar Exhibition held at the time of the Ahmedabad Congress was illustrative of the extensive spread of Khaddar in the country and the awakening ihat the movement hac brought in its wake. The Exhibition at Gaya was a testimony of the marvellous progress, Khaddar manufacture had made within so short a time as one year. The present Exhibition is intended to place before the country vividly the great advance secured within these three months as well as to hail, Khaddar propaganders still further just when we complete one year after Mahatmaji's incarceration.

Bombay is a great centre for the spread of Khaddar. We intend to bring together both manufacturers and consumers of Khaddar and to advertise widely the production and speciality of different provinces. We therefore accord this invitation to you, your province and district to send exhibits and make the exhibition a great success. We have no doubt you will help us to the utmost extent possible in this work of spreading Khaddar far and wide.

The least that you can do for us is:—1. To send us exhibits as under: (a) Specimens of Khaddar specialities of the province. (b) Cotton, silk and wool (c) Cotton seeds of special varieties (d) Yarn (e) Spinning wheels, carding machines, tc.

2. You can also send us a party of weavers to demonstrate the processes of ginning cotton, carding, spinning, weaving, etc.

In case you send a demonstration party, please to let us know the least number of persons you will depute as well as their actual railway fare; we shall arrange for the party's lodging and boarding."

BOMBAY NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

At a meeting of the party (C Ward) held on the 6th instant a Committee for the Bhuleshwar Ward has been appointed. It consists of Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Miss Lotewala, Messrs. B. N. Motiwala, Ranchhordas Gandhi, Laxmidas Tairsee, Dr. Velkar, Mohomed Karte, H. P. Thackersey, Balubhai Desai, Mohanlal Desai and Sunderrao Navalkar with power to add further 19 members by co-option. The Ward Committee is to look after the civic interest of the ward and receive and investigate complaints from the area within their Ward, and take further measure to get them redressed. Every co-opted member shall have to pay an annual fee of Rs. 6.

It was also resolved that the statement of accounts as submitted by Mr. Ranchhordas Gandhi, Honorary Secretary, be accepted with thanks and that 50 per cent of the balance be diverted to the Central Party Funds as a voluntary donation from the C Ward Committee.

It was also resolved to place on record the Committee's high appreciation and thanks for the services of Mr. Ranchhordas Gandhi which have rendered the election so successful. It was further resolved to appoint Mr. Ranchhordas Gandhi, Honorary Secretary, and Mr. Laxmidas Tairsee an Honorary Treasurer.

F. WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The F. Ward District Congress Committee has decided to enrol members in the Congress and make collections for the Tilak Swaraj Fund. F. Ward is a very large ward, extending from Kalachowkie Road right up to Sion. In order to efficiently carry out the propaganda work, the F. Ward District Congress Committee has been sub-divided into branches. The workers hope to enrol at least 7,000 members and collect 2,000 to 5,000 rupees for the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The workers, therefore, earnestly appeal to all those whose faith in the constructive programme remain unshaken to join hands and contribute their humble mite to the work in hand.

All those who believe unflinchingly in the Congress programme, will, without waiting for the workers and volunteers to come to their doors, enrol themselves as members of the Congress at the head office of the F. Ward District Congress Committee, and the offices of the branches at Matunga and Kalachowki, and pay their humble quota to the Tilak Swaraj Fund.

The Congress office remains open from 8 to 11 a.m. and 4 to 8 p.m. every day except Friday.

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G. I. P. LOCAL TIMINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—On and from the 1st February 1923 the G. I. P. time table of Local trains running between V. T. (Bombay) and Kalyan has been altered and the morning trains are most inconvenient to people, staying at Sion, Matunga Parel, etc. There are only four trains betwten 9 and 10 a.m. whereas under the old arrangement there used to be more trains. Now the trains are running very much crowded and the passengers are compelled to stand on footboards, which is dangerous and prohibited. Consequently most of the passengers at the abovenamed stations miss the trains for want of room.

In the interests of public convenience, it is necessary that the Kurla Locals should run after every 10 minutes as is being done on the B. B. and C. I. Railway.—Colaba, Bandra section.

I hope the G. I. P. Railway authorities will take the earliest opportunity of ending the present chaotic arrangements and substitute for them an arrangement that will conduce more efficiently to public convenience.—Yours, etc.

A. PASSENGER.

Sion, Feb. 13. ,

A Rangoon message of February 13th says in replying to the address of the Moulmein Municipal Committee H. E. the Governor referred to the problem of water supply, the assistance of the Public Health Board and its engineering department, and said, the Board, like Government, works on the principle of helping those who help themselves.

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R. V. BRIGGS & Co., Analytical Chemists, 8 B. Lall Bazar Street, Calcutta, 30th October, 1922 —"We have made a careful examination of OBESO-THIN. In our opinion it is suitable for human consumption in the manner prescribed." (Sd.) R. V. BRIGGS. F.C.S., M.S.P.A.

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"Less than 7 weeks ago I weighed 14st. 10lbs., to-day my weight is 13st." "Your remedy is really wonderful and I intend to continue it." Mrs. A. DRYSDALE, Chandernagore. 4th Dec., 1922.

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I was suffering from Flatulence, Indigestion and severe pain in stomach since two years. I had no appetite whatsoever. I was unable to study, I was growing weak day by day, accidentally I read in the "Jame-Jamshed" about

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who had been to France, Italy, Egypt and America for his medical knowledge. I consulted him and after examining me he guaranteed a perfect permanent cure within a week. I was under his treatment for a week and was completely cured. Before this treatment, I had consulted many good doctors, but as long as I was taking their medicine, there was some relief, no sooner I left it, then I had the same complaint. Now I am in sound health and enjoying myself.

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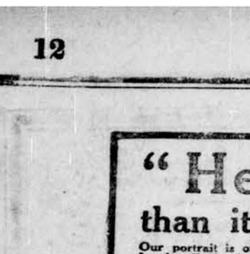

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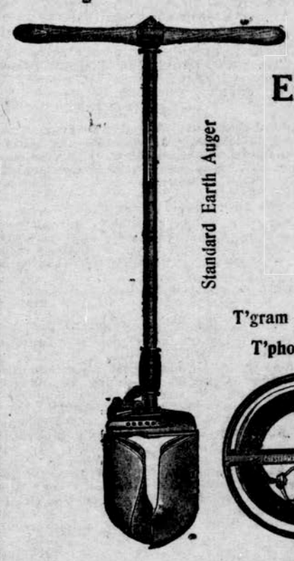

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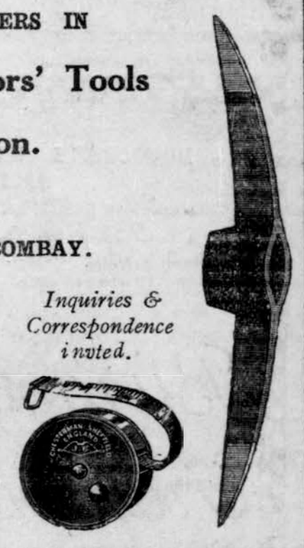

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